THE FRANKLIN REVIEW.

VOLUME I. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895. NUMBER 26.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Officers Of Franklin County And Of Chambersburg Borough.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE—John Stewart. Term expires 1898.
SHERIFF—Robert G. Jones. Term expires 1895.
PROTHONOTARY—Geo. A. Hornbaker. Term expires 1896.
REGISTER AND RECORDER—J. H. Ledy. Term expires 1896.
CLERK OF THE COURTS—D. L. Grove. Term expires 1896.
TREASURER—Andrew S. Stover. Term expires 1896.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Charles Walters. Term expires 1895.
COMMISSIONERS—George V. Johnston, Samuel S. Reisher, E. S. Baer. Terms expire 1896.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR—George W. Immell, term expires 1895; William B. Shields, term expires 1896; John G. Youst, term expires 1897.
AUDITORS—T. M. Smith, John A. Pfoutz, John R. Pilgrim; terms expire 1896.
JURY COMMISSIONERS—B. M. Martin, John L. Brindle; terms expire 1897.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. V. Wingert. Term expires 1895.
CORONER—James S. Kennedy. Term expires 1896.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

BURGESS—John R. Orr.
COUNCILMEN—William Stake, J. B. Hoyer, Fred B. Reed, A. H. Rice, Alson Stager, George A. Minnich, George Palmer, B. K. Hassler.
CLERK OF COUNCIL—D. B. Kirby.
TREASURER—E. J. Black.
TAX COLLECTOR—Daniel Harmony.
AUDITORS—George C. Cooke, Frank Huber.

COURT CALENDAR—1895.

Thirtyninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

REGULAR TERMS:	ORPHANS' COURT:
Feb. 4th 1st Monday,	Jan. 22d 4th Tuesday,
April 22d 4th "	March 26th 4th "
Sept. 2d 1st "	June 25th 4th "
Dec. 2d 1st "	Oct. 22d 4th "

The third week of each regular term is appointed for the trial of Equity Cases.

SPECIAL TERMS—Court of Common Pleas:
20th May 3d Monday, | 14th Oct. 2d Monday.
ARGUMENT COURT 4th Tuesday of each month excepting April, July and December.

DETAILED CALENDAR:

January 22d,	Orphans' Court,
February 4th,	Regular Term,
February 26th,	Argument Court,
March 11th,	Supreme Court,
March 26th,	Orphans' Court,
April 22d,	Regular Term,
May 20th,	Special Term,
May 28th,	Argument Court,
June 25th,	Orphans' Court,
August 27th,	Argument Court,
September 2d,	Regular Term,
September 24th	Argument Court.
October 14th,	Special Term,
October 22d,	Orphans' Court,
November 5th.	Election Returns,
November 26th,	Argument Court,
December 2d,	Regular Term.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. S. W. BOYD

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H. Frank Beidel.

GREAT HOG KILLING.

THE MAMMOTH PORK INDUSTRIES AT ARMOUR'S.

All That is Done With the Hog and How.

In the REVIEW of October 17, there appeared an article headed Wholesale Butchering from the pen of an observant contributor. It dealt wholly with the slaughtering of beeves. The article below deals principally with hog products. There was much interest manifested in the former article and it is believed the one below will prove still more interesting. [EDITOR.]

The history of Chicago is very largely the story of the stock yards. It is not too much to say that the enormous live stock and packing industries have more than any other, laid the foundation for, and reared the superstructure of Chicago's wealth and greatness. Centrally located and drawing supplies from a fertile country of almost unlimited extent, Chicago has for many years controlled the packing business, and indications point to the maintenance of her supremacy. In 1865 the hogs received in Chicago were 757,072. In 1890 there were received 7,663,828. In 1865 the number of cattle received was 330,301; in 1890, 3,484,280. In 1865 the number of live hogs shipped out was 575,511; in 1890, 1,985,700; in other words the receipts had increased in twenty-five years by over 90 per cent., both cattle and hogs. And, while in 1865 seventy-five per cent. of the receipts were shipped to other markets or packing centers, in 1890 twenty per cent. only, left the stock yards alive. When it is considered that many thousands of cattle are annually purchased in the Chicago market and are shipped to stock farms for further fattening, it will be seen that the Chicago packing houses let very little escape them.

The total value of hog and beef products manufactured in Chicago in 1860 was $16,934,363, and in 1890, $136,364,506.

In this connection we wish to state that in our issue of October 17 we took occasion to briefly say something of a visit to Armour's packing house, the killing and dressing of beef, etc., —not forgetting to mention "Billy, the Bunco Steer"—and promising something in the future on

HOG-KILLING.

It would seem as if this department had been brought to a state of absolute perfection. The hogs are driven from the yards up elevated roadways into pens adjoining the slaughter house, and after a sufficient delay to permit them to cool off, they are driven into the building 100 to 200 at a time. Running directly over the slaughter basin where stands the blood-bespattered butcher are rails with wheel and pivot attachments. Nimble boys deftly pass a chain over one hind leg of each animal. The chain is quickly wound up and the hog lifted completely from the floor. The rail on which the pivot wheel rests is on an inclined plane and in a moment the hog is brought right in front of the executioner who, with a quick and dexterous stroke, administers the "coup de grace." The blood drains off into a reservoir below to be afterwards dried, pulverized and used for fertilizing. The hog is then brought over an immense vat of boiling water into which it is plunged, left there a few moments and then by means of a huge gate connected by revolving pivots at the sides swung onto a table. Passing through the center of the table is an endless chain with hooks attached, one of which is fastened into the nose of the hog and by this means the animal is carried along through the scraping machine. This machine is made of huge steel blades mounted on inverted cylinders and so constructed that contact is easily made with every portion of the body as it passes through. In less than ten seconds the hog which previously presented an unclean and disheveled appearance comes forth sleek and clean. The bristles are saved and sold to brush makers; the hair falls into a receptacle on the floor beneath, and is dried, cleaned and readily sold to curled hair manufacturers. Emerging from the machine the hog is thoroughly washed by a strong stream of water from a hose. The gambels are then cut and by them the hog is once more suspended from the rail. A sharp knife in a dexterous hand disembowels him. The head is severed almost entirely from the body, the intestines are carefully separated, the leaf lard is removed at the next table and the head is taken entirely off at the next. The tongue is removed the cheeks are singed and Mr. Hog, minus his head, glides gracefully down the inclined plane to the hanging floor. The sanguinary nature of the operation is lost sight of in the mechanical and speedy way in which it is performed. Sixteen hogs a minute are operated upon so that little time is left for reflection.

To the hanging floor where the hogs are suspended in rows to cool and become firm, the descent is easy and rapid. Here the sides are severed, each still suspended from the rail, and are pushed down parallel alleyways and there left to cool. Here they are generally allowed to remain twenty-four hours. An even temperature is maintained in the cooling room all the year round. In summer vast stores of ice overhead contribute to that end. From the cooling room the sides are run on the rails to the cutting table. As each side is brought beside the cutting block a brawny arm lays it quickly down before "the sullen headsman," who wields an enormous cleaver with unerring and resistless stroke. The pieces are passed along to the tables where skilled butchers transform them into the various cuts which, to the outsider, are not readily distinguishable, but at the same time present features of radical difference to the trade. Hams, shoulders, short ribs, Cumberlands, long and short clearmiddles and various other cuts follow each other in bewildering profusion. As the "cuts" are made they are conveyed by separate chutes to the curing cellars. The short ribs, long and short clears and such cuts, are placed in salt for at least sixty days and the hams, shoulders and breakfast bacon are put in vats of sweet pickle for at least an equal period. After the pickling comes the smoking which usually takes forty-eight hours. Here in this department also, dried beef knuckles and inside pieces of the beef hams are pickled and smoked, and afterwards sold as chipped beef.

IN THE CELLARS,

where the meats in course of drying, salting and curing are stored, it is perpetual winter. The visitor does well to button his coat, because the air is not only cool but damp. Here are acres and acres covered from floor to ceiling with solid piles of short ribs and clearmiddles. Between walls of meat one can walk, it would seem, for miles. Day-light is never admitted except for a moment as the metal-sheathed doors swing open to admit of ingress and egress. The storage capacity of the pork cellars is about 25,000,000 pounds, and when it is taken into consideration that the demands of the trade empty this mammoth storehouse several times annually, some idea is gained of what it takes to feed a hungry world. Not all of the hog finds rest in the cellar. He makes his bow in many guises and he seems always to be a welcome guest. Much barrelled pork is still shipped and there are many smaller and daintier forms. Hundreds of local butchers are supplied with fresh pork cuts and a good many hog carcasses are shipped East in the refrigerator cars along with the dressed beef.

Lard forms a large part of the product. Placed in rendering tanks and immense kettles containing outstretched revolving arms or paddles it is slowly melted and reduced to a clear, white fluid relieved of all impurities and then cooled by passing through pipes imbedded in ice. It is then run in a steady stream into tierces, tubs and pails and various other fancy packages. Large quantities of lard in its first and unrefined state are also brought from the small packers throughout the West and transferred to the Armour refinery to be turned out to the trade. In the transportation of this crude lard from Iowa, Nebraska, etc., to Chicago, there is employed a line of tank cars similar to those used for the transportation of crude petroleum. The lard is pumped into and out of these cars.

THE SAUSAGE ROOM

is another scene of interest and here, at least, is sausage, the origin of which is beyond all doubt of suspicion. Over 100,000 pounds daily is shipped to supply the breakfast table. Every variety of sausage known to the trade is turned out: Bologna, Frankfort, wiener worst, liver sausage, blood sausage breakfast sausage, —miles of sausage daily. Much of the sausage is shipped fresh but quite a large proportion is smoked, special smoke-houses being provided apart from those where hams and breakfast bacon are treated. A large part of the sausage trade is, as might be expected, with the German element of our population. It was reported once that an Englishman, after a visit to Armour's, said that he had seen everything Chicago could boast of, even the machine which took in a hog at one end and turned out sausage at the other.

Boneless ham is another product of the sausage department. It consists of meet with the bone cut out, cooked and neatly bound in a casing.

THE CANNED MEAT DEPARTMENT

is one of the most interesting of the whole business. From the top floors where the meat is cooked and trimmed, down to the label room where the finished cans are painted and packed, everything is life and bustle. Ox tongues, lunch tongues, canned soups in great variety, potted ham, potted tongue, roast beef, brawn, compressed ham, canned tripe, canned pigs' feet, chipped dried beef, Oxford sausage, strips of breakfast bacon, in fact, almost every delicacy in the meat line is thus preserved in convenient form. Corned beef, when cooked, is stuffed into the cans by automatic machines. The processing, as the sealing is named, consists of the insertion of the can when closed, in boiling water or steam. After a time the air which has been forced to the top is permitted to escape, a small perforation being made in the top of the can. As the heated air is blown out the hole is immediately re-soldered and the cans are again subjected to the hot bath. After this they are treated to a cold shower, washed, freed from grease, dried, painted and labelled. The labeling calls for much dexterity, and so quickly is it done that the visitor is apt to suppose that it is not done thoroughly. A close examination, however, shows that the girls who perform this work have attained a deftness akin to perfection. Corned beef cans mark the desert and Nile routes to Khartoom; you will find them on the banks of Amazon, the Ganges and the Volga. They are equally a stand-by in Hudsun's Bay posts and the gold fields of South Africa.

THE TIN SHOP

is neccessarily allied to the Canned Meat Department. Here are made all the tin vessels of every kind used by the company. Many clever inventions and labor saving machines are at work, and sheet after sheet of tin is swallowed up only to reappear in the shape of bright, tasteful cans, seemingly fashioned complete without the aid of human fingers. Twenty-five to thirty million cans are made and used annually. The patent opening contrivance has doubled the popularity of canned meats, and saves the hatchet and considerable profanity. There are 300 men employed in the tin shop.

The manufacture and preparation for market of Extract of Beef possesses much interest to the observer. Forty-five pounds of lean beef are required to make one pound of extract. Here again we find neat, deft-fingered girls filling the product into jars, cooking, capping, labeling and wrapping.

Another department of much interest is the Laboratory where, with the assistance of trained chemists, Pepsin, Pancreatin and their compounds are produced. Pepsin is obtained from the inner membrane of the stomach.

Another new departure is the Luncheon Delicacy Department. pigs' feet, lamb tongues, German rarebits, honeycomb tripe and ox lips are spiced, cooked and packed, with white-wine vinegar, in glass jars and sealed, ready for table use.

CONDENSED MINCE MEAT

is the next thing to notice. It is somewhat of an innovation. The mince meat is put up in pails or tubs, and condensed into smaller and more convenient packages, twelve ounces each—sufficient for three pies. "Mother's mince pies" need no longer be merely a memory, but can be actually realized in any household at any time.

The development of this department has necessitated the construction and equipment of a spice-grinding plant, which is worth seeing.

An interesting feature of the business is the

LARGE RETAIL MARKET

maintained at the packing-house for the benefit of the city customers. Some of the railroads run a special market train right to the entrance. Saturday is naturally the busiest day, and then, indeed, the market presents a scene of great life and activity. Outside the market, in a large recessed space, is the loading platform for "peddlers' wagons," and thirty or forty are frequently backed up at one time.

THE GLUE WORKS

constitute one of the largest and most important auxiliaries to the business of the firm. They afford an outlet for all the cattle hoofs, horn piths, sinews, bones, hide trimmings, etc. Ammonia is produced at the Glue Works, so also is phosphate; but the great staple of the works is Glue of all grades. Improved refrigerating machinery permits of running during the summer months. Glue is an article of more varied use in manufacturing than the general public imagines. Liberal outlets which suggest themselves are in the manufacture of Furniture, Cars, Carriages, Paper, Picture Frames, Paper Boxes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc. The products of these works annually are about 12,000,000 pounds of finished glues, and 12,000 tons of fertilizer. The buildings cover a ground area of 18 acres. There are here employed 800 men.

Situated alongside the car shops are the

STABLES

where are housed the well-known yellow wagons. No street scene in Chicago is complete without one of these yellow wagons, either in the distance or the foreground. They are drawn by two, four and six horses—of the best. Quite a force of men are here employed, keeping the wagons, horses and harness in condition. Attached is a smithy—without the "spreading chestnut tree"—where the horses' foot-gear is looked after.

THE MACHINE SHOP

employs fifty men, attending to all the belting, shatting and machinery of the establishment, and it can be readily understood that in such a vast establishment it requires constant vigilance and skill to keep every wheel turning. They build their own boilers, put in all their own machinery and the clanging hammers of the boiler shop do much to neutralize the deafening squeal of the doomed porkers, the two being in somewhat close proximity. It has often been said, with truth, that the squeal is the only thing that escapes in this establishment.

The latest feature in connection with this plant is the establishment of an

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The packing-house has been for some years equipped with an electric plant which furnishes 250 arc and 6000 incandescent lights, but only recently has the electric road been built. It is of the overhead trolley system and connects the warehouses and slaughter houses and is so laid out that the entire product of the establishment can be readily moved from one point to another. The track is a 3-foot gauge and about three miles in length. 500,000 pounds of product can be easily handled daily on this road with a force of ten men, where previously two hundred men were kept wheeling trucks all day to move the same quantity.

In the handling of barreled pork another ingenious piece of mechanism is observed. It is an endless chain with grappling-hook attachments and is over half-a-mile in length. A steady stream of barrels is kept moving from the pork-packing floor up two stories and along almost the entire length of one large warehouse, across a bridge to the opposite side of the tracks and then on to the loading platform and into another warehouse. A familiar sight in former days was to see a never-ending stream of men, each with a spiked staff tediously rolling the pork barrels from the packing floor to their final resting place. Now, all that is necessary is to roll the barrel into the mouth of the groove in which the chain runs and the chain does the rest.

Having seen how most of the product of this vast establishment is manipulated and having touched on the question of its distribution it will not be out of place to give some figures as to the total annual output, the number of men employed, the area covered, etc.—approximately:

Total distributive sales of provisions, $75,000,000; hogs killed, 2,000,000; cattle killed, 900,000; sheep killed, 600,000; number of employes in the packing houses, 8,000; wages paid, $4,000,000; ground area covered by buildings, 55 acres; floor area of buildings, 145 acres; chill room and cold storage area, 40 acres; cold storage capacity, 150,000 tons; total manufacture of glue, 12,000,000 lbs.; fertilizer made at glue factory, 12,000 tons; ground area covered by glue buildings, 18 acres; employed at glue works, 800 men.

Poisoned Her Captive Brood.

It has been claimed by observers of birds that some of the feathered tribe will feed their young if they are caged, and if they fail after a certain time to release them they will bring them a poisoned weed to eat, that death may end their captivity.

About a week ago at the Holstein ranch the children captured a nest of three young orioles, and they were immediately caged and hung in a tree. The mother was soon about calling her young, and in a little while brought them some worms. She continued feeding them regularly for several days without seeming to pay much attention to persons about.

But on Sunday came the tragic ending that demonstrated the theory relative to birds. She brought them a sprig of green on Sunday morning and disappeared. In less than an hour they all died. The sprig was examined and proved to be the deadly larkspur, a weed that will kill fullgrown cattle.

The little creatures lay dead in the cage and slightly foaming at the mouth, victims of their mother's stern resolve that her offspring should die by her own act rather than live in captivity.

OURSELVES AND NEIGHBORS.

HAPPENINGS IN FRANKLIN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

Gleaned From Our Exchanges—The News of the Cumberland Valley and Southern Pennsylvania, With a Few From Bevond Mason & Dixon's.

Next year, 1896, will be leap year. The girls will do well to make the most of the opportunity, for it will be eight years before another comes. The year 1900 will not be leap year. This year is 366 days and six hours long, less eleven minutes, The eleven minutes amount to one day in 100 years, when leap year is dispensed with. The year 1900 will therefor not be a leap yeor.

An exchange says a cigarette is a little roll of paper, tobacco and drugs with a small fire at one end and a large fool at the other. Some of its chief enjoyments are condensed nightmare, fits, cancer of the lips and stomach, spinal meningitis, softening of the brain, funeral processions and families shrouded in gloom. There are plenty of subjects left, however, who are perfectly willing to undergo the trials of such a nature for the sake of putting on a certain amount of style.

At Lincolnton Ky., lives a man named J. C. Paradise. Last week the Baptist ministers of that district held a meeting in the town, and among the preachers was a Rev. Mr. Eden, and some folks with an eye to the fitness of things found occasion to introduce the two men to each other. The minister facetiously remarked that Mr. Paradise was as near Eden as he ever would be, and Mr Paradise rather took the minister aback by suggesting to him that he was nearer Paradise than he was ever likely to be again.

Twin babies were born in prison in Monroe county, Michigan, recently, to Mrs. Enos Larkins, a colored woman, who has since been convicted of murder. She is soon to be sentenced to the State prison for life, and the State prison authorities have notified the county officials that they will not receive the babies with the mother.

The Harrisburg and Mechanicsburg Electric Railway Company, expects soon to have the line completed between Riverton, New Cumberland and Harrisburg. It is expected that the connection will be made and the line ready for use within a week. To complete the line it has been necessary to build the track beneath the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge at Bridgeport. One of the arches is still filled with the ties, earth and stones which the railroad company dumped there last spring to prevent the completion of the line.

Gettysburg's streets are not being kept in repair by the trolley company, as agreed, and the bond for $10,000 given by the company is said to be worthless. The borough treasury is empty, the borough bonds can't be sold, and the council is borrowing money from the banks to keep things moving.

Mary Slaybaugh, of Hanover, returned to her home after deserting her husband and was forgiven by him for the third time. Mary was one of the performers in Jim Green's Wild West Show, and after a trip down along the eastern shore of Maryland and into Virgina, the troupe returned to Washington to put up for the winter months. Mary left the company there and went to Hagerstown. After sojourning at that place for a few days, she started for home on the transportation facilities given her by nature.

Nina Van Zandt, a former pupil of Wilson College, who married Spies, the anarchist and afterward some Italian, died some days ago in Chicago.

In reply to the question, "Can a Christian Dance?" Robert Burdette says: 'Of course he may. He might swear and lie, but it would not make him a better Christian. What puzzles us is that dancing Christians ask the question so often. Those who do not dance never ask it. Yes, Christians, dance if you cannot live without it, but do not be surprised if you are mistaken for a goat. This is the side they are on."

On Wednesday evening about supper time, widow Frances Gamble, housekeeper for Cyrus Yingst, residing at Annville, Pa., went to the cellar where she fell over and soon thereafter expired. She was aged about 90 years. The woman had been in her customary health, and during the day attended to her household duties as before. When she was discovered unconscious lying on the floor of the cellar, a physician was quickly summoned, but life was extinct before his arrival. After a short examination he declared that the cause of her death was apoplexy.

Mrs. Dr. Wintrode of Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, died on Saturday morning and her husband, Dr. J. H. Wintrode, died on Sunday night the 17th inst. They were both about the same age—73 years. Their funeral took place Wednesday morning.

A number of exchanges tell this improbable story: A young man out in the country blackened his mustache with stove polish one night recently and then courted his girl. The next morning her face looked like a county map with railroads running from her mouth to her ears.

It is reported that the school board of Limestone township, Lycoming county, have got themselves into trouble by depriving the nine schools in that township of the study of grammar. There must be some mistake about this. It is hardly possible that any school board in the state would take such action.

The Philipsburg Journal says: On Thursday while out hunting, George W. Naugle, the jeweler, killed a pheasant that had in its craw a green snake about one foot in length. The digestive organ had gotten away with about three or four inches of the tail of the snake, the remainder protruding from the gizzard. Mr. Naugle has the snake and gizzard preserved in alcohol.

The semi annual session of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F. was held in Philadelphia last week. Charters for seven new lodges were issued during the past six months, and during the same period six lodges of the Rebekah branch were chartered. Nominations for offices were made to be voted for by the lodges next March.

Mr. Dooley Sees a Foot Ball Game.

"Jawn," said Mr. Dooley, "whin I played futball 'twas spoort; now futball is war."

"How is that?" asked Mr. McKenna.

"Well, whin I was a lad th' way we played futball was this way: Twinty or thirty or wan hundhred min and boys come together in a vacan' lot an' we had a round rubber ball that th' biggest man blowed up, an' so th' air wuddent r-run out of it he stuffed chewed-up bread in th' hole. Thin a lad be th' name iv McGuire he says: 'Go ahead now,' an' I give her a kick an' put her over the fince. Thin they brought it back, th' little la-ads did, an' I kicked it on th' roof iv th' Brothers' school. Brother Alexis fetched it down, an' says he: 'Dooley, don't kick so hard,' he says. So I give it wan low kick with th' broad iv me fut an' kitched Hinnissy, who was a young man thin, in th' pit iv th' stomach, and he kicked young Regan, an' Regan kicked Cassidy, an' Cassidy kicked O'Brien, an' O'Brien kicked Brother Alexis an' had to do th' stations iv th' cross, an' a boy be th' name iv Hoogan run off with th' ball.

"That was futball! But las' week young Clancy asked me f'r to go over to th' back iv' th' dump an' see a game bechune th' Young Parnells an' th' Young Sarsfields. I took Hinnissy with me, may Gawd f'rgive me. He'd ne'er seen a game befure. Th' la-ads was there whin we come. I luked over th' field an' says I: 'What is this?' says I. "What're they goin' to do?" I says. Hinnissy made no answer. Th' little Mulcahy kid was done up with wooden shields on his shin an' earmuffs on his ears an' a band around his head an' a carnycopy on his nose. He wore matthresses f'r pants an' he had a hair iv head like cole slaw. Th' others was like him. Ye cud iv tol' no wan iv them fr'm th' other.

"Well, sir, a man blew a whistle an' with that little Mulcahy reached over an' give Tom O'Brien's son a punch in th' nose. O'Brien calls out, 'Look there, Mike Mulcahy, what ye'er boy's doin' to mine. I wan ye to stop him.' 'Stop nowan,' says Mulcahy, acrost th' field. 'But if that rasc'lly son iv ye'ers iver kicks that boy iv mine again,' he says, 'I'll have th' law on him,' says he. 'Look out f'r his feet, little Mike,' he says. 'Now, thin, land him.'

"Well, O'Brien wint right acrost th' field afther Mulcahy, an' th' last seen iv thim they was collar-an'-elbowin' down toward th' bridge. Just thin Hogan Cassidy threw his fut into little Malachi Dorney an' ol' man Cassidy wint over an' pulled Tom Dorney's nose. I took thim apart near th' river an' come back just as what th' lads call a scrimmage was on. Tommy O'Leary got holt iv th' ball an' started to run away with it when little Duggan fetched him a puck on th' jaw an' brought him down. He'd no more thin done that whin Teddy Clancy nailed Duggan with a kick on th' back an' rolled him on top iv O'Leary an' fell on him. Thin all th' other lads fell on Duggan an' Clancy an' O'Leary, all but one. That was Dinny Casey, an' he strhayed around th' idge an' took a kick at any wan he saw, and parriculey at Pete O'Shea.

"Pete O'Shea was Hinnisy's nivyew, an' th' first thing Hinnissy done whin he see his sisther's sor gettin' th' worst iv it was to r-run acrost th' sthreet an' come back with an armful iv bricks. He can throw f'r an' old man, an' he fetched Casey with th' first brick. 'Stick it out,' he says to his nivyew. 'Stick it out,' he says. 'I'll clane all iv thim aff ye,' he says. An' sure he'd iv done it, but th' lad comes wrigglin' out iv th pile smilin' an' says he: 'Uncle, lave go ye'er brickbats,' he says. 'What f'r?' says Hinnissy. 'Don't ye see they're all up barrin' Mulcahy,' says th' kid. 'Twas on'y a down,' he says. 'A what?' says Hinnissy. 'A down,' says th' lad. 'An' how manny more is there?' says Hinnissy. 'A hundred or more,' says th' lad. 'Well, thin,' says Hinnissy. 'I'm goin' home,' he says. 'If ye have any wurrud to lave ye'er mother,' he says, tell it to me.'

"I took him be the ar-rm as we wint home an' says I, 'Hinnissy,' I says, 'ye made a fool iv ye'ersilf,' I says. 'How's that?' says he. 'How's that?' 'Ye'er an illitherate man,' I says. 'I can read and write,' says he, 'an' give ye th' wurruks iv Willum Carleton be heart.' 'Thrue,' says I. 'But whin ye intherfered with that game did ye know that ye was stoppin' th' iducation iv th' youth iv' th' land?' I says. 'I did not,' he says, sadly. 'An' now tn' thought comes on me an' makes me heart gray with trouble,' he says. 'Whin I intherfered with that man that was poundin' Hoolihan with a baseball bat las' winter,' he says, 'did I keep any wan out of a proper schoolin?'

"'Ye may have,' says I."—Chicago Evening Post.

Spurgeon and a Madman.

A volume of reminiscences of Spurgeon, the celebrated English pulpit orator, contains the following anecdote:

One day a visitor called at Nightingale Lane with a request that he might be allowed to see Mr. Spurgeon at once on urgent business. He was told that an interview could not be had just then, but persistency prevailed. On entering the study the stranger closed the door, stood with his back to it and began: "What's this you've been telling the people at the tabernacle about me?" "Why, nothing, my friend."

"Oh, yes, you have, and I've come to have it out with you. I'm not going to stand this sort of thing." Seeing that the man was stout and strong and that he carried a stick like himself, Mr. Spurgeon adopted a soothing matter-of-fact, reasoning tone: "Well, my friend, you are a stranger to me. I don't think I ever saw you before, and certainly I don't know you. If I know nothing about you I can't tell anything, can I?" "No," said the man, "I suppose you can't," and then, after a pause, asked: "Have you a brother?" "Yes." "Is he much like you?" "No, I can't say he is." Then came a furious burst: "No, it wasn't your brother, it was you, and I mean to settle the matter. Do you know that I have been in an asylum?" "Have you? I am sorry to hear that." "Yes, and when I was there I was so strong that it took ten men to hold me." The man began to flourish his stick, and, making threatening advances, from which there seemed no possibility of escape, and then asked: "Are you strong?" This was the preacher's opportunity, and power of will over brute strength at once asserted itself. "Yes, I am, terrifically!" "What, as strong as ten men?" Mr. Spurgeon sprung to his feet, assumed a tragic tone and shouted: "Yes, I'm stronger than a hundred men, and if you don't get out of this room I'll crush every bone in your wretched little body!" The man trembled with fear, turned to the door, threw it aside, rushed down the stairs, out through the door away and along the road as if pursued by furies—leaving his stick behind as a memento of his visit.

The Modern Store.

Obliging Clerk—"Ten yards of brocaded satin—there you are, ma'm! En'g else.

Customer—"Er—yes; a kit of mackerel—"

"Yes'm. Send 'em home?"

"Certainly. Now let me see; you have some very fine laces, I see."

"The rarest, ma'm. A few yards off this piece?"

"Well, yes; send eight yards and a load of coal—"

"Exactly. And the ribbons?

"Send twenty yards of the pink and a bale of hay"

"Um-hum! Now as to the wrap. Here's a beauty for—"

"That will do. Send it with a bushel of turnips and a barrel of lime."

"So! And the silk muffler—want it, think?"

"Oh—I—yes; you might send it with a thousand lap shingles, a peck of onions, a pair of tongs, a bolt of tidy cotton and a load of tanbark!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Franklin Review.

H. H. WOODAL,
Editor and Publisher.

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THE FRANKLIN REVIEW.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

THE TALK of Cleveland for renomination next year is certainly the merest bosh. He could not get the nomination if it should be deemed worth having, and he would be the very fool his bitterest enemies say he is if he should seek or accept it.

IT IS altogether probable that the Altgeld administration in Illinois and especially his influence in the government of Chicago made civil service reform possible in that city. It is the swing of the pendulum from one extreme to the other. Few people will believe that the present condition—since the revolution—in the city government of Chicago is normal, but all honestly disposed persons will agree that it is good for the city and that it should remain as it now is.

THE LATEST authentic news from Cuba is that a battle was recently fought at Tagnasco in the interior of the island in which 10,000 Spaniards and 4000 Cubans were engaged. After fighting for 36 hours the Cubans were reinforced by 3500 men under General Maceo, and the Spaniards were then driven from the field with a loss of 600 men, among whom was General Aldave killed. This is said to be the greatest battle in the present uprising, and the Cubans are much encouraged over their success. It looks as though their struggle for liberty is not hopeless.

THE ANNUAL festal day of the people of the United States has come around again, and it is to be hoped that all who, upon a close examination of their circumstances, can find something to be thankful for, will not only feel so but will express their gratitude and not whine over what they do not have and do not need. Then, thankfulness for what we possess, does not bring the same degree of happiness as does the thankfulness that arises from our ability to make others happy in bestowing upon them gifts that are needful to them and of which they are worthy. Give thanks and help others to be thankful.

THE SENATORIAL investigation of the municipal affairs of Philadelphia was evidently much needed. The finding of false—padded—payrolls which show certain sums to have been paid per diem for labor is, to say the least, very suspicious and leads to the conjecture that there may be much undiscovered crookedness that needs straightening. Certain men signed payrolls which showed they had received $3 per day and the men swore that they had received but $2, and some of them $1.50 per day. Somebody got the difference and it was gotton dishonestly. The probe of investigation should be pushed to the bottom andall the municipal dishonesty disclosed and punished.

SOME EXPLANATION seems to be needed as to the vote in Lackawana and Luzerne counties by which Peter P. Smith was declared to be elected one of the judges of the Superior Court. The newspapers in the eastern part of the state, especially those that were favorable to the election of Judge Yerkes, seem to think there is something wrong. In Lackawana county the published statement shows that 3970 more votes were cast for Judge than State Treasurer. Judge-elect Smith's friends in Scranton denounce the criticisms of outside papers as vilification. There is no better means of silencing this criticism or vilification than by an examination of the ballots, and this would remove all doubts upon the matter. To have this done the matter must be taken into the courts and there is where the critics should begin if they believe Judge Smith was not legally elected and he should be as willing as his detractors should be that the matter should be settled there.

SENATOR SHERMAN and General Alger have become involved in an ugly dispute over some statements in the autobiography of the Senator. He charges that the General by improper means took from him a number of delegates from the South who were pledged to vote for him as a presidential candidate in 1888. In his reply General Alger publishes certain letters—or extracts from letters—received by him from Senator Sherman, in which whatever offences might have been committed, were condoned. The General also shows that Senator Sherman did receive a large vote from Southern delegates and intimates that these delegates were influenced for the Senator by the power of personal patronage a large share of which was controlled by Sherman.

The dispute is ugly and the revelations which it is bringing out will not benefit either of the gentlemen, nor will it improve their chances for a nomination in 1896 should either of them desire it.

CONCENTRATED DESTRUCTIVENESS.

The fable of the elephant and the gnat has been emphatically illustrated, says the Philadelphia Record, in the easy victory of the little torpedo boat Cushing over the monster battle-ship Maine. How like a great, helpless Brobdingnagian baby that huge man-of-war must have seemed, lying upon the waves at the mercy of a nimble wasp of the sea that could have stung her to death any number of times and sunk her carcass beneath the waters of Narragansett Bay! In spite of four search-lights playing constantly upon the surrounding darkness, one of which is the largest light in the navy, the Maine could not prevent the tiny destroyer from creeping stealthily within the danger line. After all, it is not always the biggest foes that are the most to be feared; and Uncle Sam will do well to raise a fleet of torpedo Davids to meet and slay whatever hostile naval Goliaths may come to buldoze our coasts in the future. Even the new monster battle-ship the Kearsarge will be powerless if it comes within reach of such consentrated destructiveness as is exhibited in the Cushing. As every poison is supposed to have its antidote, so it seems the largest and strongest warships are to have their match.

TURKEY VERSES ARMENIA IN RHODE ISLAND.

From the following statement it appears that the Turkish—Armenian troubles are being transferred to this country, though not in so destructive degree as in Asia Minor: "There is a strike on at the Whittier Machine Works in Rhode Island. It seems seventy-five Armenians were employed there and these struck because the Superintendent refused to discharge three Turks who were also employed in company with them. The Armenian repudiating the Turk is something new. It shows, however, that these semi-barbarians from the far away East have been wide awake students of the American labor ethics and customs."

THE COMING message of the President to congress is looked for with a good deal of interest as there are a number of public questions that demand consideration, not the least of which is the matter of our relations toward Cuba, whether the people there who are resisting the Spanish government shall be recognized as belligerents or not. It is said that the President's sympathies are largely with the insurgents in their efforts for freedom from Spain that has been robbing and oppressing them for years. On this and other public matters it is probable that the President's deliverances will be of more interest than usually attaches to the annual messages of presidents.

A Ghastly Story From Turkey.

A horrible story taken from a private letter from Constantinople was published in Londen several days since, according to which a diver, while recently engaged in assisting in the work of driving piles for a new pier at the Golden Horn; on reaching the sea bottom was surprised to find himself surrounded by the bodies of a number of men apparently standing upright around him.

Upon investigation the diver discovered that they were the corpses of students, many of whom were known to him personally, who were recently arrested by the Turkish police and afterward taken out in boats and drowned in the Bosphorus for taking part in the recent disturbances at Stambul.

All the bodies had leaden weights attached to the feet: which kept them erect. The diver said there were from 40 to 50 bodies in that spot alone.

Western Maryland Railroad Atlanta Exposition Excursion Rates.

From Chambersburg the Western Maryland Railroad offers these routes to the Great Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, as follows:

Route No. 1, via Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Southern Railway, ten day tickets, $18.75; twenty day tickets, $25.15, and tickets good until close of Exposition, $33.35.

Route No. 2, via Hagerstown and N. and W. R. R., twenty day tickets, $18.85.

Route No. 3, via Hagerstown, Cherry Run and Cincinnati, twenty day tickets, $24.90, and tickets good until close of Exposition, $33.90.

For information regarding special ticket arrangements, &c., apply to Agent at Railroad Station. 11-21-1m.

Why Telegraph Poles Are Numbered.

In last week's issue the Shippensburg News tells why telegraph poles are numbered: "Travelers on the railroads have frequently noticed a vertical row of figures on the telegraph poles, and no doubt wondered what the object was in placing them there. By counting the poles it will be found that every fourth pole is numbered and the numbers increase or decrease as to which direction the traveler is going. These numbers are all recorded at headquarters, and when an accident occurs on the road the numbers on the pole nearest the place are telegraphed to that office, and by referring to the record the exact location of the accident is found. When a relief train is sent out they know exactly where to find the disabled train and will naturally approach it carefully, especially should it be a stalled train during a blinding snow storm.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad has just recently numbered their telegraph poles in the above manner, but many of the roads have had this system in use for many years."

The above explains why poles along railroad lines are numbered, but does not tell why they are numbered along turnpikes and other public roads.

A Privilege.

All who wish to hear Bishop Castle, one of the eloquent and popular bishops of the United Brethren church, can have the privilege by attending the dedication of the new church at Quincy, Sunday, December 8. The church is now almost completed, and, although quite neat and substantial, it has been built very economically.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

The Events of the County as Chronicled by "Review" Correspondents—Summary of the Week's News.

MERCERSBURG.

There was an interesting and profitable meeting of the borough teachers Friday. Teaching politeness, self-control, etc., was discussed by Misses McCullough and Parker and Prof. S. A. Garnes.

Friday evening some one stole Levi Sleighter's horse and rode it nearly to Clear Spring, Md. Mr. Sleighter heard of the animal Monday evening and went after it Tuesday morning. It is to be hoped he will find it all right.

Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. church. Rev. Rose of the Presbyterian church will preach the sermon. After the service the Epworth League will serve dinner in the basement of the church. Turkey and many other good things will constitute the repast. There will be an abundance for all who choose to partake.

Our neighbors are killing some fine porkers. The heaviest we have heard of is one belonging to D. J. Faust and Brother, which dressed 413 pounds and one belonging to W. Winters, which dressed 412 pounds.

QUINCY.

Mrs. Mary A., wife of John Rock, Pondtown, of whose serious illness we made mention last week, died Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Her maiden name was Baker. She was a daughter of Abraham Baker, dec'd., Polk Hill schoolhouse, where she was born and raised. A few years ago she was married and moved to Pondtown. She connected herself with the Seven-day Baptist church some years ago and lived a very good, christian life. On her bed of sickness she told her friends that she was prepared to enter into her Master's abode. She was aged 38 years, 7 months and 11 days. Her body was taken to Mount Zion meeting house Saturday, at 12.30 o'clock, and there Revs. John Wingert, George Wingert and John A. Pentz her pastor, preached her funeral sermon. Rev. Pentz selected as a text Rev. 14:13, from which he preached a very able sermon. The funeral was very largely attended. A husband and four little children survive her and mourn her loss.

Wednesday morning the frame work for the barn on the farm belonging to the heirs of George Benedict, dec'd., at Small's mill, was raised. At 8.30 o'clock the neighbors gathered and the work was commenced and at 11.30 every stick of timber was in its place and everything fitted so well that the well-known contractor, Jacob Smetzer, and his force of young men were complimented on all sides for their good work. The barn was 58x44 feet and was erected in place of the one destroyed by lightning a few months ago. About 75 hands were present and after the raising was completed went to the house of the tenant of the farm, Henry Piper, where a bountiful dinner had been prepared by one of the heirs, Aaron Z. Small, and his estimable wife, Maria Small.

Some person within the past ten days poisoned 22 fine large chickens belonging to Mrs. S. A. Monn, near Quincy. All died in one day from the effects of the poison. They were of a new breed. This was surely an unkind act toward such an inoffensive woman as Mrs. Monn.

D. D. Monn, our supervisor at Fox Hill, Thursday last, slaughtered two hogs that weighed 517½ pounds when dressed. Two monster sausages were made, measuring 68 and 66 feet, respectively. The casings were prepared by Misses Rebecca A., Susie and Amanda Monn. They are all young ladies and are deserving of much praise in preparing and stuffing such large sausages. Jacob C. Monn and John D. Gates were head butchers. This time Davy was very careful and did not put the sausages in the cellar as he did the shoulder of meat a few months ago, when it was stolen. D. W. T.

ORRSTOWN.

The comparatively easy manner in which the alleged burglars, recently given a hearing before Justice Seiders of Chambersburg, gained entrance to the smithing department of Wise & Sons' coach factory, feloniously appropriating implements for the purpose of housebreaking, demonstrates quite forcibly the fact that we stand in crying need of more adequate police surveillance. True, we have a borough policeman and a constable, but the policeman receives no remuneration for services rendered and as his business transactions necessinate his frequent absence from town, a great deal cannot be expected from this source. Therefore, what's the matter with council appointing a special night policeman? If we are given this much-needed functionary perhaps the disgraceful bacchanalian brawls, occasioned by visits of the hoodlum element of a nearby local option town, would be quelled, petty pilfering summarily stopped and wandering bands of desperadoes compelled to give us a wide berth. At all events something should be done to check the nightly incursions of sneak thieves; their operations are becoming very annoying and we believe an effective remedy would be a special night officer.

A few nights since, a number of gay and festive youths concluded to play a practical joke on Jacob Zearfoss and with this object in view they captured a chicken and proceeded to the chickery of Mr. Zearfoss. By throwing the captured fowl among Mr. Zearfoss's chickens the boys hoped to create a stampede and cause Jacob to suspect the presence of a thief. The joke terminated badly, however. A rumor got afloat to the effect that Joe Johnston gave the thief chase and, being possessed with the better respiratory apparatus, overtook him. According to the rumor, the culprit proved to be a man who had always enjoyed the reputation of uniform uprightness and being in comfortable circumstances no motive for the crime could at first be advanced; finally, however, the recently invented psychological term of "kleptomania" was agreed upon. In justice to the wrongly accused gentleman, we will state that an interview with Mr. Johnston revealed the fact that his capture of the thief was purely mythical.

J. A. Zullinger has purchased a large number of peach and apple trees, intending to plant an orchard on his extensive farm at Sandy Mount.

The material for Street Commissioner Hile's new residence is being hauled and the structure will be pushed rapidly to completion. The edifice will be a handsome one, adding materially to the beauty of West Main street.—The Messrs. Nye completed the foundation of Dr. Leberknight's ice house and Contractor Rhone will now endeavor to finish it before winter sets in.—Rev. L. T. Snyder is making some extensive improvements to his property on Main street. The Rev. is an energetic citizen.

Under the direction of Rev. Snyder and Jacob R. Burgner the first rehearsal for the Lutheran Christmas entertainment will be on Saturday evening at the Lutheran church.

Clem Coleman dislocated the thumb of his right hand Sunday. Dr. Leberknight reduced the fracture after considerable difficulty.—Samuel Knisely is nursing a very sore leg.

Miss Jennie Rhone is home reported ill from the C. V. S. N. school.

The First Patient in the New Hospital.

The first patient was admitted to the new hospital, South Main street, Friday evening. It was the nine-years-old daughter of the late Charles Waltrick, on North Franklin street. The benevolent purpose of the hospital was fully exemplified in its reception of the first patient.

The Drouth Drove Them East.

After a continuous ride of sixty-eight days in a springless wagon, John Zellers, hif wife and four children arrived at Lebanon on Saturday, from their former home, in Sherman county, Nebraska. They were oblighed to return to the East by reason of the prolonged drouth. Farming implements and furniture were left behind in the care of neighbors to be sold. Zellers and his wife left Ephrata, Lancaster county, for Nebraska ten years ago, and their life since that time has been almost one continual round of misfortunes. The return trip was made with the same pair of horses that hauled them westward ten years ago.

Church Robberies Last Week.

When Rev. J. B. Mead, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, went Sunday morning early to prepare for the morning communion, he discovered that the communion service and other articles were missing. They are a silver chalice paten and plate, an altar cross and dish and a number of candlesticks. The value of all is estimated at nearly $200. Most of the stolen articles were presented to the church by Mrs. Breese, wife of Captain Breese.

On the same morning, Rev. J. B. Shontz of St. John's Reformed church, noticed that a set of handsome Bible markers were missing from the pupit of his church. They had been presented to the church by the late Geo. W. Childs and were much prized. All the above property was taken some time last week.

Attempt to Poison a Priest.

A villainous plot to murder Rev. Father Jakimowicz at Mount Carmel Sunday by putting poison in the chalice from which he drank wine at mass, was only frustrated by the robbery of the church by the would-be assassins. The arsenic and paris green that had been placed in the sacred cup and several vials used by the priest were luckily discovered by him, when apprised of the burglary. The conspirators had intended that the priest should meet a tragic fate at mass Sunday morning and that the worshippers should witness the assassination

An attempt was made last year to blow up the parsonage with dynamite, but the plot was unearthed in time to avert disaster. Recently a man and his wife brought action against Rev. Father Jakimowicz for an alleged assault upon the latter. The priest waived a hearing, and entering the necessary bail, at once began action against his accusers. The cases will be tried next week, when sensational developments will occur.

Swindlers and Heartless People.

Warren S. Moffet is in Huntingdon jail for trying to swindle insurance companies, by burning the hotel which he had leased in Port Royal, Juniata county, and trying to collect the insurance. Mrs. Moffet and her father, Dr. Thomas S. Pyle, were arrested in Mifflin county and held to bail for cruelly exposing and abandoning Mrs. Moffet's child when it was a day or two old. Moffet married Miss Sadie Pyle in July last and her infant was born about the first or second of October. The records of all concerned seem to be quite unsavory.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—To the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the county of Franklin:—Whereas the Honorable John Stewart, President Judge of the 39th Judicial District, composed of the county of Franklin, has issued his precept for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Chambersburg, for the county of Franklin, to begin the first Monday of December, 1895, being the second day of the month, to continue two weeks: You and each of you are then and there to appear in your proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with your records, inquisitions, recognizances, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to your several offices appertain to be done.

Given under my hand at Chambersburg the 13th day of November, A. D., 1895.

R. G. JONES,
High Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL at December term, 1895, of Common Pleas Court, commencing on the 2d Monday of December, 1895, being the 9th day of the month:

	No.	Term, Ye'r.
1. Margaret Ankerbrandt vs. George W. Ludwig	104	Dec. 1895
2. Nancy J. Bakenbaugh vs. Agnes Clugston	104	Dec. 1896
3. John M. Stover vs. Upton N. Spellman	143	Feb'y 1895
4. John Napper vs. H. A. Klenzing	5	Dec. 1894
5. Mehaffy & Co. vs. Martin B. Kauffman et al	8	Dec. 1894
6. F. H. Williams vs. Joseph E. Schindel	143	Dec. 1894
7. Dr. I. N. Snively vs. Aaron Stoner	149	Dec. 1894
8. J. Frank Morgal vs. Harry Miller	13	Feb'y 1895
9. Eliza J. Woodyard vs Wilson Female College	107	Feb'y 1895
10. First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., vs. Auburn Wagon Co.	39	April 1895
11. F. Gardner & Sons vs. Auburn Wagon Co	151	April 1895
12. F. Gardner & Sons vs. Auburn Wagon Co	152	April 1895
13. Weidman Silk Dyeing Co. vs. Auburn Wagon Co.	158	April 1895
14. Melinda Middour vs. John Price et al	145	April 1895
15. Jeremiah Dull vs. Elmer E. Wingert	187	Sept. 1895
16. Mary C. Small vs. Henry Small	1	Dec. 1895
17. Allen N. Elder vs. D. O. Shearer, Exr. of Abraham Elder, dec'd	2	Dec. 1895
18. Daniel S. Reisher vs. Nancy Reisher, Executrix of Samuel Reisher, dec'd.	49	Dec. 1895
19. R. P. McFarland vs. W. D. Byron & Sons	59	Dec. 1895

Prothon'ry's Office, November 11, 1895. } G. A. HORNBAKER, Prothonotary.

Help Wanted!

Men wanted in every Township in this County to

ADVERTISE

Diamond Crystal Syrup.

Those willing to work hard eight hours per day can make from $3 to $10 profit if you engage with us and hustle. For particulars call on or address,

W. C. McNULTY, AGT.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE!

H. B. McNULTY,

Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance Agent,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

No. 1. A Two-Story Frame Slate Roof House containing 6 rooms and bath, nice lot of ground, located on Phila. Avenue, near College. Price $3,000. (Mc)

No. 2. A Double Brick Dwelling House, 6 rooms each side, nice lot of ground, located on East Catherine Street, rents for $200 a year; a good bargain. Price $2,500 for both. (McC)

No. 3. A 7-Room Brick House with Brick Stable attached, brick smoke house, located on N. Franklin street, city water in house, other improvements, cheap. Price $1,850. (M)

No. 4. A Two-story Brick Shingle-Roof House with 7 rooms, nice lot of ground, located on W. King Street; a nice home for some one. Price, $1,600 (B)

No. 5. A double Frame House with 6 rooms on each side; rents for $6.00 a side. Good renting property, located on Broad Street, a good investment. Price $1,600 for both. (F)

No. 6. A Two-Story Brick House with 7 rooms, bath room, located on Queen Street near Main. A nice home. Price, $3,000. (S)

No 7 A Two-Story Brick Slate Roof House containing 6 rooms and bath, all the latest improvements, located on Queen street, near Main. A bargain. Price $3,700. (M)

No. 8. A 40 foot lot located on N. Main street, within 2 squares of diamond. A splendid place to build. Price $2,000. (P)

No. 9. A fine farm of 164 acres, at Lakeview, Clark Co., Va. New frame house and all other out buildings, within 4 miles of County seat. A rare bargain. Price $50.00 per acre (P)

No. 10. A farm of 43 acres, located in St. Thomas Township. Frame house and barn. Good water, near schools and church. A nice home. Price $1,300. (D)

No. 11. A farm of 162 acres located in Hamilton township, near Cashtown, with good buildings, plenty of fruit, a good investment. Price $23.00 per acre. (B)

No. 12. A Farm of 65 acres, new Frame House, 6 rooms, frame barn and all other outbuildings, located in St. Thomas township, near Williamson, close to schools, churches, &c. Price $2,000. (S)

No. 13. A Farm of 90 acres, two-story Brick House, 8 rooms, frame barn, good water, fruit of all kinds, nice level ground, one-half mile from Rockdale Station, S. P. R. R. Price $60.00 per acre. (K)

No. 14. A Farm of 45 acres, Gravel and Slate, located in Lurgan township, Brick House with 8 rooms, bank barn, new wagon shed, corn crib, wood house, &c.; spring of good water, one mile N. W. of Swanger's on the Byers road. A splendid investment. Price $1,650. (A)

No. 15. A 40 acre Farm located in Greene township, with frame house, 4 rooms; bank barn, orchard of fruit of all kinds, good water, a nice home. Price $1,300. (F)

No. 16. A Two-Story Frame Slate Roof House, 6 rooms, all the conveniences, lot 20x234 feet, located on Broad street; a desirable home. Price $1,600. (S)

No. 17. A two-story frame shingle roof dwelling, containing 6 rooms, lot 32x256 feet, a nice home for some one, located on S. Second street, near Catherine. Price $1,800 (L)

No. 18. A two-story Frame House containing 8 rooms, 2 32-foot lots adjoining, located on East Washington street, a very desirable home. Price $2,700 (H)

No. 19. A two-story Frame House with store room, nice stable on lot, situated on East Broad street. Store doing a nice business. Price $1,700. (L)

No. 20. A double two-story Frame House, renting for $7.00 each side, a good investment, on Stewart street. Price $2,100. (S.M)

No. 21. Farm of 87 acres, west of Chambersburg, near borough line; new barn, 3 tenant houses, along pike in Hamilton township. Price $85.00 per acre. (M)

No. 22. Flour mill, saw mill, 10 acres of good land, Brick House containing 7 rooms; stable, &c. Mill doing a nice business, located in Orrstown, Franklin county. Price $3,000. (W)

No. 23. Two-story Brick House, containing 6 rooms, with a two-story brick house on rear of lot; located on Water street. Price $1,600. Easy payments. (M)

No. 24. Two-story Frame Slate Roof House, containing 7 rooms, elegant fruit, about 1½ acres of ground located near southwestern part of Chambersburg, near borough. Water street extended. Price $1,850. (E)

No. 25. Three-story Brick House, containing 11 rooms, all modern improvements, located on Franklin street. Price $3,000. (H)

No. 26. Farm of 80 acres, with brick barn and brick house; located in Hamilton township, about 5 miles from town; 10 acres of woodland. Price $3,500. (S)

No. 27. Two-story Frame House, containing 6 rooms; located on Federal street. Just new. Price $1,600. (C)

No. 28. Two double Brick Houses, 6 rooms on each side; located on South Second street. Price $1,100 each. Rent for $7 each side. (B)

No. 29. A four room Brick House, lot 40x105 feet on East King street extended. Price $1,300. (N)

No. 30. 11 roomed Brick Dwelling House on North Third street. Lot 50x150. Price $3,000. (N)

No. 31. Two-story Frame House, containing 8 rooms, lot of ground, stable; located corner Queen and Water streets. Price $1,250. (F)

No. 32. Two-story Brick House, new, containing 7 rooms and bath room, water and gas—all late improvements; on Market street. A very desirable home. Price, $4,700 (G)

No. 33. Two-story Brick Dwelling, with meat store attached, containing 7 rooms, situated on South Main street, near Washington. Price, $5,000 (S)

No. 34. Three-story double Frame, mansard roof Dwelling House, 7 rooms each side. Rents for $20, located on Washington Street, near Main. Price, $2,500. (N)

No. 35. Small Farm of 10 acres, frame barn, frame house, shingle roof, containing 7 rooms, an orchard of fruit; located two miles from Chambersburg in Hamilton township. Price $1,700. (B)

No. 36. Small farm of 7 Acres, with new six-roomed house, frame, 1,000 fruit trees, within 1 mile of Chambersburg. Possession given at once. Price $1,200. (P)

No. 37. Five splendid building lots on Boyer Street 32x104 feet. Price $125 each.

No. 38. One 60x256 feet building lot, located on South Second street. Very cheap. Price, $350. (T).

No. 39. Three-story Brick, tin roof Dwelling House and two store rooms, renting for $899, splendid renting property, located on Main street, near Diamond. Price $14,000. (S)

No. 40. Three story brick tin-roof dwelling house with store room, rents for $512, good location on Main street, near Diamond. Price $9,000. (S)

No. 41. Two story Frame house, containing four rooms, lot of ground, located on East Market street Price, $1,000. (K)

No. 42. Two Double Brick House, containing 8 rooms each side, located on South Main Street, near Taylor Works. Price, $3,200. (B)

No. 43. Two-story Brick house located on Philadelphia Ave., with 32 ft. lot adjoining. Price $3,000 (B)

No. 44. Elegant Building Lots, located on plan of The Chambersburg Land and Improvement Company's land east end of town.

No. 45 110 acres of Slate Land, located in Hamilton township 1½ miles from Chambersburg, suitable for peach and fruit culture. Part timber and part cleared. Will be sold cheap on easy terms.

No. 46. A farm of 180 acres Slate Land, with good Brick House and Barn; about 30 Acres Timber, good Orchard, water running through the farm. Located in Hamilton township about 5 miles from Chambersburg. Price $30 per acre. Will sell whole or part. (K)

No. 47. Two and a-half story Brick House with large lot of ground located on Queen St., 1½ squares from Third, a most desirable home, all conveniences Price $2,150. (D)

No. 48. A two-story Brick House, with store room located on South Main Street, a splendid business place. Price, $3,600. (J)

No. 49. A Frame House, 6 rooms, facing on Market and Queen streets, rents for $6; a good investment. $1050. (H)

No. 50 A three story Brick House, with store room located on South Main Street near Washington. A desirable home and business property 12 rooms. Price $5,000. (H)

No. 51. A nice Limestone Farm of 25 Acres, nice house and barn, within two miles of Chambersburg Price $3,000. (E)

No. 52. A Farm of 160 Acres, with an elegant Brick House, 12 rooms, all the modern conveniences within 1½ miles of Chambersburg; fine bank barn, plenty of fruit. Price $90 per acre. (K)

No. 53. A Slate Farm of 140 acres, good house and barn, water and all other conveniences, 3 miles west of Chambersburg. Price $60.00 per acre. (K)

No. 54. 4 Frame Houses, rent for $6.00 a side, located on South Second street; a good investment. Price for the 4—$2,500. (H)

No. 55. A Fine Residence on Colleg Ave—8 roomed house, 4 acres of ground. A nice home for some one. Price $5,200. (P)

No. 56. A fine residence on Fifth Ave, with all the modern improvements. A nice lot of ground. Price $5,000 (S)

No. 57. A Brick 3-story house with store room, located on S. Main street near Queen. A good investment. Price $6,500. (E)

No. 58. A fine Residence located on Second street between Market and King, in first-class condition, a nice house, latest improvements. Price $6,000. (L)

No. 59. A Frame House of 7 rooms, nice lot of ground, plenty of fruit, located on East Catherine street. Price $1,600.

No. 60. 2 30-foot lots on East King street, elegant for building. Price for both $800. (S)

No. 61. Two-Story Frame House, with kitchen attached, stable, wagon shed, ¼ acre of ground, plenty of fruit, spring of water; good location for country store, shoemaker or wagonmaker shop, 3 miles east of Chambersburg. Price $800. (H)

Our Winter Opening

OF

Coats and Dress Fabrics

was greatly appreciated by many friends.

OUR NEW EXTENSION

enables our patrons to get a better view of the excellent line of Winter Garments and many other goods suitable for the season.

The sales already made have given us a favorable reputation as to the prices and quality of the goods we sell.

We buy in large quantities at the lowest prices, and our patrons get the advantage of what we thus save.

No doubt about it.

HOKE & APPENZELLAR.

Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!

Our line is complete and we can show bargains in

RED, WHITE & GREY.

COMFORTS too in many colors and weights and at prices the very lowest.

HOLLAR & NACE,
Cash Dry Goods and Notions.

Opposite National Hotel.

N. B. Our Dress Goods' department contains many money savers for you.

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

Butchers' Pepper 15 cents per lb.

BORAX LYE MAKES SOAP

that won't make your hands sore,

only 10 cents per box.

Honey Tolu, the Largest Bottle of Cough Syrup on the market for 25 cents.

5 lbs. Snaps or 5 lbs. Tea Crackers for 25c.

T. C. McELWAIN, Cash Gaocer,

NO. 2, W. MARKET ST.
Opposite W. M. Depot.

List of Jurors.

The following jurors have been drawn for the next regular term of court commencing Monday, December 2, 1895.

GRAND JURORS.

Bomberger, Joseph, farmer, Hamilton.
Coover, Daniel, farmer, Lurgan.
Coleman, Robt., (Col.) laborer, Chambersburg.
Cook, Heiser, laborer, Warren.
Dansberger, Edw'd, mechanic, Chambersburg.
Dull, Joshua, laborer, Quincy.
Eaken, John W., gent, Letterkenny.
Grove, John L., farmer, Guilford.
Gsell, Trueman E., farmer, Peters.
Goetz, John, merchant, Greencastle.
Goss, John, farmer, Hamilton.
Horst, Samuel L. farmer Hamilton.
Harris, William, tanner Fannett.
Lehmaster, M. D., merchant Chambersburg.
Metcalf, J. R., agent, Greencastle.
Mahon, Charles F., blacksmith, Greene.
Reasner, David, farmer, Greene.
Rotz, Chas. B., farmer, Lurgan.
Stover, William, merchant, Antrim.
Stager, Allison M. tanner, Chambersburg.
Skinner, Samuel A., mechanic, Scotland.
Stewart, Alexander, merchant, Greene.
Walker, John W., tanner, Metal.
Yeakle, Geo., laborer, Warren.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bowers, W. A., merchant, Chambersburg.
Burke, Lemuel, farmer, Metal.
Bender, John W., farmer, Southampton.
Burl, Thos., drayman, Chambersburg.
Carl, A. P., carpenter, Chambersburg.
Carl, Pitt P., merchant, Greencastle.
Crawford, Thos. H., merchant, Greene.
Etter, John A., farmer, Greene.
Foglesonger, Levi, teacher, Southampton.
Frye, William gent, Peters.
Frye, P. Dock printer, Chambersburg.
Gearhart, Henry, farmer, Antrim.
Gelwicks, Benj., farmer, Southampton.
Harbaugh, John, farmer, Quincy.
Hoover, David, gent, Waynesboro.
Hays, D. W., gent, Montgomery.
Hawbecker, Samuel, farmer Montgomery.
Hege, John B., gent, Guilford.
Hade, Joseph, farmer, Quincy.
Hoch, William D., miller, Washington.
Johnston, R. C. J., farmer, Southampton.
Keefer, Lewis, farmer, Montgomery.
Kitzmiller, S. M., merchant, Waynesboro.
Little, Wm., (Col.) laborer, Chambersburg.
Lutz, Frank, blacksmith, Chambersburg.
Lindsay, Alfred, mechanic, Greene.
McCullough, John, gent, Mercersburg.
Meister, Geo. A., blacksmith, Guilford.
Mann, Samuel, carpenter, Greene.
Middour, Joseph C., engineer, Waynesboro.
Miller, H. D., laborer, Washington.
Metz, David, farmer, Guilford.
Mickley Daniel, farmer, Montgomery.
Newcomer, Peter, farmer, Washington.
Niswander, D. M., farmer, Montgomery.
Orr, Chas. McKee, agent, Chambersburg.
Olliver, Chas., laborer, Washington.
Orr, Alexander, mechanic, Fannett.
Ritter, Elmer M., laborer, Letterkenny.
Snively, Jos. A., farmer, Antrim.
Stoner, David, farmer, Guilford.
Stewart, John W., plasterer, Lurgan.
Sprow, Geo., laborer, Greene.
White, Hiram C., merchant, Chambersburg.
Witherow, J. W., farmer, Metal.
Zimmerman, Harry, farmer, Montgomery.
Zug, Eli, farmer, Guilford.
Zimmerman, Upton, carpenter, Greene.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Britton, Wm. W., farmer, Letterkenny.
Bricker, W. S., clerk, Montgomery.
Barnhart, F. W., farmer, Antrim.
Coover, W. A., merchant, Greene.
Doctor, Samuel F., shoemaker, Chambersb'g.
Dittman, Rush S., merchant, Chambersburg.
Diffenderfer, Jno. W., farmer, Southampton.
Elder, J. Brinton, merchant, Fannett.
Greenawalt, John, farmer, Antrim.
Hunsecker, Isaac, farmer, Letterkenny.
Heckerman, Noah, merchant, Chambersburg.
Horst, J. S., farmer, Antrim.
Harris, Russell, (Col.) laborer, Chambersburg.
Holby, Wm., (Col.) laborer Hamilton.
Heckman, David A., farmer, Greene.
Hoover, Daniel, gent, Waynesboro.
Koser, Jacob C., carpenter, Antrim.
Keefer, Isaac, farmer, Southampton.
Kunkle, Geo., farmer, St. Thomas.
Kuhn, W. Rush, mechanic, Chambersburg.
Lehman, E. S., farmer, Guilford.
Lininger, Frank, laborer Antrim.
Miller, Theodore, dealer, Chambersburg.
Miller, A. K., laborer, Antrim.
Plasterer, George, farmer, Greene.
Phenecie, Jos. W., Justice of Peace, Warren.
Reed, J. W., blacksmith, Letterkenny.
Steck, M. L., blacksmith, Montgomery.
Shuman, J. L., laborer, Guilford.
Stine, C. L., merchant, Waynesboro.
Speck, Samuel S., farmer, Montgomery.
Stover, Alonza, machinist, Waynesboro.
Small, Henry W., farmer, Guilford.
Shook, Harry B., farmer, Antrim.
Vance, W. G., farmer, Peters.
Weitzel, Frederick, merchant, Chambersburg.
Walk, J. D., tailor, Chambersburg.
Washabaugh, E. W., gent, Waynesboro.
Wiland, Jacob, farmer, St. Thomas.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION—

TO Adam Bollinger, Carrie Bollinger, Charles Bollinger and Harry Bollinger, Philadelphia, Pa. You are hereby notified, that by virtue of a Writ of Inquisition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, Pa., and to me directed, I will hold an Inquisition on the Real Estate of Sarah E. Beare, dec'd, situate in Guilford township, Franklin county, Pa., on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you may attend if you see proper. Inquisition will be held at the premises.

Sheriff's Office, Chambersburg, Pa., October 29, 1895. } R. G. JONES, High Sheriff.

DON'T DO IT!

Don't pay a dollar more for clothing than you have to. Clothing, Boots and Shoes are so cheap this fall that there is no reason for you to give more money than we are asking. Why should you give one man preference to the other? It seems the man that sells the cheapest is the man to buy of, no matter where he gets the goods from or how he gets them, as long as you can get just as good Clothing, Boots and Shoes for less money than anywhere else. You ought to appreciate it and come to the

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,
Opposite National Hotel,
Chambersburg, Pa.

GREAT BLANKET SALE

AT

SIERER'S.

Just opened 7 cases New Blankets.

60 Pairs Grey Blankets at 70c per pair.

25 Pairs White Wool Blankets at $2.00 per pair.

50 Pairs White Blankets going at 75c., 85c. and 90c. per pair

40 Pairs All Wool Scarlet Blankets at $3.25 per pair. Regular price $4.00.

85 Pairs nice soft Blankets in White, Grey and Tan colors at 49c. per pair.

40 Pairs heavy Grey and Brown Blankets, large size, going at $1.00 and $1.10 per pair.

50 Pairs All Wool White Blankets going at $2.50 per pair. Regular price $3.25.

50 Pairs very large White and Scarlet Blankets going at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 per pair.

J. SIERER,
No. 54 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

WE OFFER our services to the people of Franklin County, promising work which is founded upon years of experience and careful study. The latest methods of scientific embalming

The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

A WORD IN PASSING.

Town and County Briefs With a Bit of Comment—Happenings of the Week and a Forecast of Coming Events.

Sheriff-elect Greenawalt has appointed George W. Atherton, Esq., his attorney.

The Tribune is of the opinion that Newburg very much needs a town hall.

As Thursday is Thanksgiving day the REVIEW is issued on Wednesday this week.

The people of Newville are feeling good over the prospect of a shoe and hat factory being established there.

It was reported that a resident of the First ward had attempted suicide, Monday but the report lacks confirmation.

In parts of Philadelphia the streets are in a most filthy condition, the result of which is the alleged prevalence of diphtheria.

Farmers in Lehigh county are fattening their hogs on potatoes, for which in their abundance, there is no sale at home or abroad.

Pennsylvania members of Congress with scarcely an exception, will be accompanied by their wives during the coming session.

Frank Ranck of Fulton county, recently purchased of Miss Julia Hamilton, in Hagerstown, a full-bred Aberdeen Angus calf.

Congressman Mahon has the endorsement of the papers of his party in every county in the district for renomination for a third term.

Henry Wineman of Newburg thinks of retiring from the mercantile business. He is offering his entire stock of merchandise for sale.

Union Thanksgiving Service will be held in Falling Spring Church tomorrow. The Rev. George Morrison of Baltimore will preach the sermon.

Hog cholera is fatal in Danville. At the asylum fifty-four hogs. weighing from 400 to 450 pounds each, have succumbed to the disease already.

The auctioneers are of the opinion that there will not be nearly so many sales of personal property the coming season as there were last season.

The date of the G. A. R. encampment has been fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, June 3 and 4. Many of the visitors will remain longer, however.

A. P. McDonald, postmaster of Altoona, died at his home Friday evening. of Bright's disease. His term of office would have expired next month. He was 47 years old.

We desire to call the attention of the REVIEW'S readers to the first article on the first page of this issue. It is filled with interesting information, given in a very readable manner.

Hugh O'Neal, a W. M. R. R. freight brakeman, fell from his train near Winchester on Thursday, and his body was cut in two. He was 30 years old and leaves a widow and child

Hiram Yeager, an Elk county woodchopper, killed two large deer already this season with his ax, having split the head of one of the animals in two as it was approaching him furiously.

The citizens of Williamsport continue the agitation of the proposition to have the state take part in the protection of that locality from the effects of the great floods in the Susquehanna river.

Mrs. Kate E. Wyand of Keedysville, Md., who was formerly Miss Wilson of Path Valley, has gone to a hospital in Baltimore for treatment of injuries received in a fall some months ago.

Dead wild geese were found near the B. & O. depot in Hagerstown Monday morning. They were evidently blinded by the electric lights, flew against the nearby buildings and were killed.

The meeting in the interest of the Children's Aid Society in Rosedale on Thursday evening, was a success in every respect. The program was excellent and the attendance was large.

It is asserted in the rural regions by those who profess to know that more engagements to marry are entered into after the session of a teachers' institute than are noted at any other period of a year.

In naming the members of the committees of Housum Post, last week, the name of J. W. Seibert was inadvertently omitted from the executive committee and that of F. W. Day from the finance committee.

Two full moons will come in December this year. The adventists say this is the first time this has happened since the coming of Christ, and from this fact they argue that His second coming will be in the approaching holiday time.

A 300 pound buck was shot by Grant Myers on South Mountain Saturday. Mr. Myers is a member of one of the hunting clubs from Fayetteville that are camping on the mountain during the game season, as told of last week.

Notwithstanding the abundance of the apple crop in many sections of the Cumberland Valley and adjacent counties, the price of the fruit is rising in all the local markets. Apples being from 35 to 60 cents a bushel, according to quality.

It is said that an application will be made at the December meeting of the Board of Pardons, for the pardon of John Bardsley. the defaulting ex-treasurer of Philadelphia. The application will be made by Robert Alexander, Bardsley's attorney.

The work of preparation for the erection of new dwellings by W. A. Susong and Daniel Harmony on West Market street, goes steadily along. Mr. Susong is erecting a handsome front to his present house, and Mr. Harmony an entire new frame dwelling.

The excellent quality and plentifulness of turkeys and the unfavorable weather for shipping, combine to make the price of the birds so low that they will come within the means of nearly every family to enjoy this distinctive Thanksgiving feast.

J. W. McCormick of this place, on Friday, bought of Geo. H. Stewart the latter's farm in lower Path Valley, known as the old Stephen Brown farm, on private terms. Possession will be given first of April next. Mr. McCormick gets half the grain crop that was put out this fall.

The matter of street railway agitation is still increasing in Hagerstown, and it seems very probable that that city will be supplied with this convenient method of street travel in a short time. May the people of our neighboring city soon have, and then enjoy that which they seem to want and have been talking about so much.

Number I, volume IV. of "Santa Claus," published in Waynesboro by D. B. and N. Bruce Martin, is before us, having been issued Monday. It is a bright seasonable sheet and the merchants are wisely using it to let the people know of the coming Christmas trade and what they have to meet it.

Anna Markley, a Lancaster woman, was before an alderman of that city, charged with talking loud twenty hours a day to the disgust and annoyance of her family. Her conduct at a hearing showed that the charge was well founded. The ducking stool of the old Puritan days would probably have been more effective in quieting her than an aldermanic court.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dunlap, of the Sherman House, Shippensburg, celebrated their crystal wedding on Tuesday evening of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap were married on the 40th anniversary of the marriage of Mrs. Dunlap's parents, Hon. Jacob McDonald and wife, and by the same minister, the late Rev. Daniel Hartman.

Aaron Herr, a Lancaster county laboring man, paid his attorney a sum of money, the savings of years, to satisfy a judgment. The lawyer took the money and kept it, and marked the judgment satisfied. Now the poor man must pay it again. The rascally attorney was disbarred by the court, but this does not help the man whom he defrauded.

Alleged errors have been discovered in the tax accounts of Joseph Nettle, tax collector of Mechanicsburg, for 1894. S. F. Benner, J. C. Miller, H. J. Miller, David Ober, W. H. Coover and J. C. Coover, his bondsmen, have acknowledgment in the sum of $3500 to James Young, in trust for the borough, to make good any defalcation that may exist.

It is reported that on and after February 1st, 1896, visitors to the Huntingdon Reformatory will be charged an admission fee of 15 cents, the proceeds to be devoted to keeping up the prisoners' library. The visiting hours will be from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., on every day but Sunday and Saturday afternoon. Can the authorities of the institution do this?

From the Port Royal Times we learn that the Tuscarora Valley Railroad received a new passenger engine on Saturday a week, of the same pattern as the one demolished in the recent wreck. With this new and valuable addition of motive power heavier trains will now be transported over the road and better time made than since the accident at Eaton's woods occurred.

There was a double wedding at the home of William Wiles at the head of Falling Spring, Thursday. His daughter, Miss Emma, was married to William M. Spangler of Guilford township, and Miss Susie to Calvin College of Martinsburg, West Virginia. Rev. William C. Koontz performed the ceremonies There were many friends present to congratulate the young people.

The good effects of training children to leave a school room when menaced by danger in good order, was demonstrated in Philadelphia the other day. The building was discovered to be on fire, when the teacher, with great presence of mind, rang the signal for the pupils to leave the room, which they all did promptly in good order, and not a child was in any manner injured.

John L. Weaver of Gettysburg, and Miss Callie M. Aughinbaugh of this place, were married Thursday evening in the parsonage of Corpus Christi Catholic church, by Rev. Father Noel, in the presence of friends. The newly married couple left on the 10 p. m. train for a short bridal tour, after which they will reside in Gettysburg where Mr. Weaver is in the jewelry business.

Large audiences were present at the Falling Spring and First Lutheran churches Sunday evening to hear the addresses of the different ministers on the matter of temperance. There was respectful attention to all that was said. One of the significant utterances of Dr. Schaeffer was that we have 35,000 milionaires and 1,500,000 tramps. These are figures that should suggest a good deal of thinking.

Reamer Hoke, brother of Mrs. Theo. M. Wood of this place, has been appointed postmaster of Altoona to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Postmaster McDonald. Mr. Hoke has held responsible positions in the Altoona postoffice for years and has shown his efficiency in all of them. If we are not mistaken this is the second time he has been appointed postmaster to fill a vacancy. Mr. Hoke is a native of McConnellsburg.

A local institute will be held in the Hall school room in Fayetteville, Friday and Saturday. The teachers of parts of Greene and Guilford districts will participate. Dr. Barton of the C. V. Normal School will deliver a lecture in the Lutheran church Friday evening. Superintendent Zumbro will participate in the work of some of the sessions. The occasion will be enlivened by music. Eighteen teachers have been assigned places on the program.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, through its officers, has executed a deed conveying ninety-nine tracts of land to the United States government. Many of these tracts contain smaller portions or parcels. The deed is the largest ever prepared in Adams county; it covers 80 pages of closely written legal cap paper. This deed conveys practically the entire battlefield to the United States, and it will now constitute one of the national parks.

Dr. P. Brough Montgomery has been appointed Medical Inspector to the State Board of Health, for this county. His duties do not conflict with those of boards of health such as that of Chambersburg, but enable him to act in conjunction with such boards. The Doctor desires the help and co-operation of all members of the medical profession in the county, to secure better sanitary conditions and to help and protect the poor and unfortunate who are or may be afflicted.

W. A. Price of Waynesboro, a veteran of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, spent Thursday and Thursday night in Chambersburg. He was interested in the meeting in behalf of the Children's Aid Society in Rosedale. He and his wife have one of the boys from the Children's Home which they took when a baby. The little fellow is now a bright lad of eleven years and has won his way to the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Price. It would have been a funny sight to see Comrade Price, 33 years ago in the suit of clothes he wears now. His weight then was about one-half what it is now. He was a good soldier and not a non-commissioned officer in the regiment could drill a squad of recruits better than he. None could handle a sabre or sit a horse better than he.

Dr. S. Dickson Barr of Philadelphia, but who has rooms here as an oculist, accompanied by Mrs. Barr and L. L. Hennessy, has been spending some time in Path Valley hunting. Mr. Hennessy shot two deer, one weighing 200 pounds and the other 90 pounds. He disposed of the small one but took the large one with him to Philadelphia. He will have the hide mounted by a taxidermist. Mrs. Barr is also a good shot. She likes Path Valley very much and thinks of making an investment there.

An exchange says: "A number of G. A. R. posts in Philadelphia have combined and are arranging to camp in tents in and around Chambersburg for the whole week in June when the G. A. R. state encampment meets. There will be 800 or more of them." These veterans will be supplied with tents furnished the local committees by the state. They will want to go on excursions to the battlefields within easy reach of Chambersburg. Several days will be spent in this manner.

The Shippensburg News says: On Thursday there was a conference of railroad officials at Shippensburg, in regard to the inspection and repair of cars. The party consisted of the following gentleman: A. M. Wilson, Superintendent, L. B. Paxton, Supt. Motive Power, John H. Rankin, Master Car Builder, Robert Stuart, Chief Car Inspector, of the Reading; E. W. Grieves, Master Car Builder, A. J. Cromwell, Supt. Motive Power, of the B. & O.; David Holtz, Master of Machinery, J. E. Wood, of the Western Maryland.

The Altoona Tribune of Thursday says: Some car inspectors made a ghastly discovery when examining the brake rigging on a passenger coach on second No. 20 yesterday morning. Wrapped around one of the levers on the car truck was found a shred of human flesh about a foot long and four inches wide. Some cloth, evidently a portion of clothing, was also twisted around the brake rigging. A local physician, on examining the grim object, gave his opinion that it was a portion of the female anatomy. No solution of the mystery has been arrived at.

Bicycles are surely taking the place of horses as a means of travel. It is said a million will be built in this country next year and that the price will be greatly reduced. As an evidence of the declining price of horses it is said that in Chicago recently one man purchased 200 horses at $2 per head, killed them and sold their hides and certain other portions of the carcasses which were used for glue, realizing about $10 per horse. It is sad indeed to think of the noble animals being consigned to the tan yard and the glue mill, but such seems to be their fate in this progressive and scientific age.

The Hagerstown Torch-Light furnishes the following information to those who have zoological likings and ends up with a little joke: A report of the wild animal market in Europe, issued in Liverpool, says that a lion now fetches $1500; lion cubs $500 each; tiger cubs, $480; a young hippopotamus, $25,000; giraffes up to $5000 a piece, while African elephants "cannot be purchased at any price." This is for the information of people who may be desirous of securing a wild animal. It may be suggested pathetically that in New York and other places nearer home "the tiger" reaches still higher figures.

For some time Joseph Derr of Plainfield, Perry county, paid his addresses to Miss Rosie Dundorf of Carlisle. Two weeks ago the couple were to have been married at the home of the bride. A short time before the ceremony was to be performed the prospective groom appeared and stated that the wedding must be postponed as he wished to use the money that was to pay the minister and other wedding expenses, to buy a cow. The parents of the young lady would not consent to a postponement, and said it must be then or not at all. So the wedding is off indefinitely. A sumptuous dinner was ready to be served and other preparations had been made. The young lady was greatly distressed over the disappointment. It is probable, however, that her distress is not so great as it would have been had she married the creature in the shape of a man who regarded a cow as of more consequence than a wife. It was very probably a fortunate escape for Miss Dundorf.

Sit Still Till the Train Stops.

In 1894 Mrs. McIntyre, of Harrisburg, was a passenger on the Pennsylvania railroad. When the station at which she wished to stop was announced, she rose to her feet while the train was still moving rapidly. The prompt action of the air brakes in checking the train caused her to be thrown violently against the seat in front of her. She received such injury to her spine as has prevented her from walking ever since, except with the help of crutches. She sued the company for damages. On Wednesday of last week the case was called for trial and attracted very considerable attention. The decision of the court was a verdict for the railroad company. The result of this suit is an emphatic warning to passengers to sit still until the train comes to a full stop.

He Thought of Committing Suicide.

Thursday evening of last week, Henry Yessel, a resident of the western section of Loudon street, became unduly oppressed with a realization of the magnitude of his troubles, said troubles being magnified, it is thought, by frequent potations. Some time after dark he made his way to the dam back of Housum Post building, divested himself of most of his clothing and deliberately walked into the water. Very soon he was beyond his depth. His inability to swim and the chilling effect of the water awakened in him a desire to live and get warm. He cried out lustily and his cries brought to his help Charles Stratton and another equally benevolent gentleman. They fished Henry out and took him to a place where he could be warm and comfortable. Since then life has been more sweet to Henry.

"Uncle Tom" Still Alive.

A dispatch from Lexington, Kentucky, of Saturday says: George Harris, the old Negro, who was the original of "Uncle Tom" in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is living in this city at No. 57 Race street, in a destitute condition. He will be 84 years old next March, and is extremely feeble. His condition is pitiable, he being too proud to beg, and going many days without food. In an interview last night he said that he had been living on five cents a day. The Negroes, for whose freedom he worked for years, do not appreciate his labors in their behalf. They have made no effort to save him from starvation, and were it not for a few white friends, he would starve to death.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Items of Interest About Your and Our Friends and Those Whom We All Know.

Hon. W. W. Britton was one of the genial visitors to Chambersburg on Saturday.

John W. Vance and J. C. Snyder of Fort Loudon, were among our business callers Tuesday.

Ex-County Commissioner D. T. Fields, McConnellsburg, was in Chambersburg Thursday for treatment of his eyes.

Mrs. E. C. Trout, McConnellsburg, is visiting Mrs. F. H. Shumaker, East Market street, and other friends in town.

Pearl E. Taylor, Esq., Lewistown, was a visitor to Chambersburg Friday. He expects to locate in Chambersburg for the practice of law.

Mrs. George Dorner and Miss Elizabeth Dorner, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Giles, Mrs. Dorner's parents, at Richmond last week.

Dr. T. Dallas White, Upper Strasburg, and a gentleman friend, were in town on business Friday. Both paid their respects to the REVIEW.

David H. Fore and E. M. Gelvin, of Fulton county, were business visitors to Chambersburg Friday. Both are subscribers to the REVIEW and like it.

Philip T. McElhenny, of Concord, was among the REVIEW callers Friday. He found the ride across the mountain, quite chilly. Mr. McElheny is a veteran of the late war and is much pleased that the next G. A. R. encampment is to be held in Chambersburg.

Joseph Z. Wenger of near Pleasant Hall, was in town Saturday on business. He says the waters in his section were lower now than they were even three weeks ago. Plowing or working the ground was impossible. Wells had recently gone dry that had not failed during the dry weather in the summer and early fall.

M. L. Tice of near Willow Hill, spent a day or two with Ex-Sheriff Mowery the latter part of last week. The two gentlemen had been hunting on Tuscarora mountain and in Fulton county. They secured a fine turkey and other game but were disappointed in not getting a deer. Mr. Tice says he proposes to renew the hunt until he gets one.

Her Husband Was Drowned Years Ago.

Mrs. Mary Fiery, an aged lady, died in Hagerstown Saturday, at an advanced age, of paralysis of the throat. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Middlekauff. Mrs. Fiery's death will recall to the minds of many people near the Maryland border, the death of her husband, John Fiery, about 25 years ago. Mr. Fiery and his son attempted to cross the Conococheague in a buggy at a fording. The creek was covered with ice and Mr. Fiery unhitched the horse and started to ride him across to break the ice. When midway in the stream the horse and rider were carried under the ice by the strong current of water. The horse was carried down the stream some distance and came up in an opening in the ice, but Mr. Fiery's body remained under the ice until it was taken out by a searching party some hours after he was drowned.

Injured At The C. V. R. R. Shops.

Grant Geyer of North Federal street who is employed in the Cumberland Valley railroad shops here fell from near the roof of the new machine shop down among the machinery striking his head. He was picked up unconscious and carried to the hospital where he lies in a critical condition. His trouble appears to be concussion of the brain but it is impossible to determine the extent of the injury. There is no fracture of the skull. Mr. Geyer is an exemplary young man about 26 years of age.

A Preacher Denounces Our Minister to Turkey.

On Sunday evening, Rev. J. T. Johnson, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, of Jefferson City, Missouri, who has just returned from a three months' tour of Turkey and the Holy Land, in a sermon on the Armenian troubles, made the sensational statement that American Minister Terrell ought to be hanged. He declares that he has joined the Mohammedan church and is thus aiding in the persecution and killing of christians instead of protecting them, that the situation is far worse than has been reported to the papers, and that Terrell prevents true reports from being sent out, sending out false reports himself. Rev. Johnson and his entire party of thirty four members have signed a petition to President Cleveland begging him to remove Terrell.

The Indian Band Will Probably Play for The Encampment.

The Carlisle Indian band and orchestra on Friday evening gave one of the finest entertainments that have been given in Harrisburg for a long time. Dennison Wheelock, the leader, was the recipient of many congratulations. He is one of the many splendidly equipped Indians prepared for the civilized world by Captain Pratt at Carlisle. He is an expert penman, musican and scholar. He has made the Carlisle Indian band well known throughout the United States. It is probable that the band will play for the G. A. R. encampment to be held here in June next.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Those Who Have Passed to the Great Beyond—The Death Record In Franklin County and Elsewhere.

Samuel Hale, brother of Major M. G. Hale, died at his home near Shippensburg Friday, of sudden illness. It was reported Saturday that Major Hale was dead. This is proved to be incorrect, however. Mr. Hale leaves a widow and several children.

Mrs. Mary Smith died in Philadelphia Saturday, and her remains were brought here Monday for burial. The funeral took place from the home of Hon. Hastings Gehr in the afternoon. Mrs. Smith was the widow of J. Fred Smith, a brother of Mrs. Gehr, Mrs. Jacob Heyser and Miss Emma Smith, of Chambersburg.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tarman, wife of George Tarman, died at her home in Shippensburg, Thursday, in her 56th year. Mrs. Tarman was the mother of nine children, three of whom were born at a single birth and two of whom were twins. She had an attack of pneumonia last winter from which she never recovered. She was born near Welsh Run and was an exemplary christian woman.

Daniel Painter died at his home on West King street about noon Tuesday, of typhoid fever. His wife died of the same disease a few weeks ago, and one of the children a little boy is now down with the disease and is very ill. Mr. Painter was 27 years of age. Two children survive him and are cared for by his mother. He had been working for Coyle and Diehl and was a trusted and valuable employee. Funeral Thursday at 2 p. m. Interment in Cedar Grove cemetery.

ANTITOXIN FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The Latest and Most Effective Remedy For That Malignant Disease.

From what we can learn of the meeting of the Franklin County Medical Society Tuesday of last week, the treatment of diphtheria was one of the subjects that commanded the earnest attention of the society. The treatment of this malignant disease by antitoxia is growing in favor every day, as is shown by the increasing use of the remedy. It is used not only as a cure but as a preventative. Experiments upon the lower animals have proved beyond question that the serum used in this treatment possesses properties powerfully antagonistic to the toxic action of the diphtheria bacillus; and other experiments that have been tried and noted with greater interest, as readily demonstrate the efficacy of the treatment of diphtheria in human beings.

Dr. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore says: "We have no certain knowledge as to the nature of the substances called antitoxins nor as to their mode of action. This is not, however, an argument against their therapeutic employment, for we have no positive knowledge as to the mode of action of many of our therapeutic agents. Experiments have furnished conclusive evidence that the treatment of diphtheria by this means is superior to all other treatments when the antitoxin is administered not later than the third day of the disease. In many cases it has been shown that the treatment is successful when the anatoxin is administered at a later stage or period of the disease if given in larger doses.

In Boston, during the first four months in 1895, the total fatality from diphtheria was 14 per cent. and in the same months of last year the fatality was 31 per cent. This shows the value of the antitoxin treatment. Reports from certain foreign countries show that if by this treatment the number of deaths from diphtheria was only one-fourth the average number of fatal cases for ten years, before the antitoxin treatment was used. In Paris the fatality has decreased under this treatment from 26 per cent. to 14.7 12 and 10 per cent., and in July of the present year it was reduced to 8 per cent.

From the above and much other valuable testimony that might be cited, it is evident that the new treatment of diphtheria bears the same relation to this disease that vaccination does to small-pox; and the next matter is to bring the treatment into general use. In a recent issue we referred to the provisions lately made for applying tests to ascertain the presence of the disease. It would seem now that the matter of testing is the greater difficulty, especially in the first appearance of the disease. Our physicians are to be commended for their progressiveness in their labors, investigations and experiments which have resulted in producing an effective remedial agent for this malignant and much dreaded disease.

He Knows How To Fatten Pork.

On November 29, 1894, William Kuhn, of Pleasant Hall, bought of Jacob Bricker two shoats, weighing 79¼ and 80 pounds respectively. On November 22, 1895, he had them slaughtered, when the first dressed 445½ pounds and the second 350 pounds. The smaller pig gained 95½ pounds on the larger. Both were fed at one trough. The total weight, dressed, was 795½ pounds.

A Bestial Creature.

Michael J. Plum of Edenville has been arrested, given a hearing and is now in jail on the charge of incest with his daughters aged 18 and 15 years respectfully and with intent to ravish another daughter, aged 13. The testimony before Justice Seiders was most revolting and disgusting. Plum has been married 25 years and is the father of 18 children by that marriage. He is 45 years of age. It is fortunate that our courts have very few such revolting cases before them.

Sale Register.

December 21, '95, Sale of Swell and Portland Cutters, corner Main and King street. Wm. Bender, auct.

February 7, sale by Daniel Phiel on the Mish farm near Housum. S. J. Hafer, auct.

February 18, extensive sale by A. H. Myers 1 mile east of Orrstown on the Brechbill farm. S. J. Hafer, auct.

February 19, large sale by John F. Hile 2 miles northwest of Greenvillage station. S. J. Hafer, auct.

February 20, large sale by Jacob Christman 1 mile northwest of St. Thomas. S. J. Hafer, auct.

February 21, large sale by J. W. Brubaker 2 miles north of Salem church. S. J. Hafer, auct.

February 22, sale by W. M. Ferree in Greenvillage. S. J. Hafer, auct.

February 25, large sale by John D. Strine 2 miles northeast of Scotland. S. J. Hafer, auct.

February 25, '96. Large sale ¾ mile south of Altenwald along the Waynesboro road by J. A. Snider. Wm. Bender, auct.

February 27, large sale by N. O. Huber on the pike ¾ mile northeast of Greenvillage. S. J. Hafer, auct.

February 28, extensive sale by John W. Powell 3 miles north of Roxbury. S. J. Hafer, auct.

March 2, large sale by W. E. Pilgrim 1½ miles north of Pleasant Hall. S. J. Hafer, auct.

March 3, large sale by S. P. Minnich on the Hughes farm midway between Fayetteville and Scotland. S. J. Hafer, auct.

March 3, '96. Large sale 2½ miles south of Chambersburg, near Guilford Springs by Jerome H. Keefer. Wm. Bender, auct.

March 4, '96. Large sale 1½ miles west of Upton, on the Diehl farm by D. A. Miller. Wm. Bender, auct.

March 4, extensive sale by S. M. Ankerbrand 3 miles southeast of Chambersburg at the head of Falling Spring. S. J. Hafer, auct.

March 5, extensive sale by John Kelso near Lurgan in Lurgan township. S. J. Hafer, auct.

March 5, '96. Large sale at Conococheague Island along Mont Alto railroad by Jacob R. Hamsher. Wm. Bender, auct.

March 6, '96. Large sale by John K. Snively 2 miles south of New Franklin. Wm. Bender, acut.

March 10, '96. Large sale ½ mile south of Fayetteville, at Yaukey's station by John W. Garber. Wm. Bender, auct.

March 11, '96. Large sale 3 miles east of Mercersburg on road leading from Dr. Oellig's to Williamson by Daniel W. Greenawalt. Wm. Bender, auct.

March 12, '96, Extensive sale 1 mile south of Fayetteville along Mont Alto railroad by John H. Crawford. Wm. Bender, auct.

March 13, '96. Extensive sale 1½ miles southeast of Greencastle along the Leitersburg road by George H. and Samuel Cook. Wm. Bender, auct.

March 16, extensive sale by J. H. Breckenridge 6 miles east of Chambersburg near Fayetteville. S. J. Hafer, auct.

March 15, large sale by A. M. Kann 1 mile north of St. Thomas. S. J. Hafer, auct.

March 18, sale by Casper Ankerbrand 2 miles north of Salem church. S. J. Hafer, auct.

March 17, '96. Large sale by D. H. Bonebrake. Altenwald station. Wm. Bender, acut.

March 20, sale by J. A. Guyer 3 miles north of Upper Strasburg. S. J. Hafer, auct.

March 21, extensive sale by W. L. Forney in Chambersburg. S. J. Hafer, auct.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1895.

No. 1. Longberry	2	Butter	20
No. 1. Foltz		Eggs	22
No. 2. of any kind	.60	Lard	06
Oats	.20	Tallow	—
Rye, new	.40	Bacon-hams	10
Corn	.30	Bacon-shoulder	06
Timothy	1.20	Bacon-sides	06
Clover seed	3.50	Peaches-pared	10
Timothy hay	11.0	Peaches-unpared	05
Onions	.4	Cherries-pitted	08
Potatoes new	.25	Dried Apples	03
Vinegar	10	Beans	$1.50

Philadelphia Markets.

Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1895.

WHEAT.—No. 1 red,—No. 2 Penna. red, 68c.

CORN.—No. 2 yellow, 36c., No. 2 mixed, 34; Steamer, 32½c

OATS.—No. 2 white, 24¼c. No. 3 white, 23c.

FEED.—Bran, $13.00@$13.75 per ton.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy, choice, $16.50@ No. 1 mixed clover, $13.50@14.00; Rye straw, $12.00@$12.50.

TALLOW.—Country, prime, 4@4¼c.

FLOUR.—Pennsylvania rolier, clear, $3.00@ 3.25; straight, $3.25@$3.35 per bbl. Buckwheat flour, $1.40@$1.50 per 100 pounds; rye flour, $2.70 @$2.75 per barrel.

BUTTER.—Prints, fancy, 25c.; prime, 19@23.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania, fresh, 24@25c.

POULTRY.—Live fowls, hens8@8½c.; dressed. choice, 9c.; live turkeys 9@—.

POTATOES.—Prime, 25 to 30c. per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle, Extra, none; Good, 4¼@4½c.; Medium, 3¾@4c.; Common, 2¾@3¼c.

SHEEP.—Extra, 3¼@3½c.; Good, 2¾@3c.; Medium, 2¼@2½c.; Common 1½@2c.; Lambs, 2½ @4¾c.

HOGS.—Good Western, 5¾@5¾c. for best grades.

FAT COWS.—2@3¼c.

MILCH COWS.—$25@$60.

THIN COWS.—$8@$15.

VEAL CALVES.—3@7½c.

DRESSED BEEVES.—4½@6¾c.

BEEF IRON and WINE WITH PEPSIN

Is an improvement over a well-known preparation by the addition of

PURE PEPSIN,

the greatest known remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

75cts. a pint bottle.

MONTGOMERY'S PHARMACY,

Hotel Montgomery.

This winter's Heating Stoves are especially good. The Art Perpect, Brilliant Sunshine and Perfect Gem Heaters heat the bedrooms above equally as well as the lower rooms.

The new Gold Coin Stoves have had a wonderful sale. Beautiful stoves and excellent workers—no wonder people are delighted.

A Wood Stove named the "Wonder" is a surprise. Not a door on the stove. Fire built from the top and yet no smoke. A chunk lasts all day and heats a room. It is certainly a marvel. Price $8.50.

Many other Wood Stoves that are made to heat. Dozens of Coal Stoves—handsome and plain. Large lot of second-hand stoves of all kinds, cheap.

Lard Cans—plenty of cheap ones—and our make, the very best. They will neither leak nor melt off the bottoms. We will pay for any loss. Come, try them. Prices are right.

W. H. EYSTER.

LOOKING FORWARD.

It isn't quite Christmas yet, but as a matter of fact the whole year is a Christmas season; you haven't got through presenting one Christmas gift until you are thinking of what you shall give next year. You are glad this is so; it is an admirable sentiment. What would Christmas be if you could not make some one happier by an appropriate present and what greater happiness could be yours than to know you have given some one pleasure by a handsome reminder of this great day in the calendar?

We can help you to a solution of your doubt as to a present that will be appreciated.

For instance: We have a pure Parian marble statue of Giotto, a perfect gem and it costs only $25—an ornament that will be appreciated for many years because the story of the subject of it never dies (we may tell you more of this in a few days.) Then we have Dresden china, as exquisite as fancy can imagine; with its lamps, clocks, etc. The lamps are wonderfully beautiful. One is supported by a bewitching statue and it costs only $18; others have paintings of Cupid on the bowl and most dainty supports. Smaller ones, nearly as pretty, cost but $4. Then there are Dresden china clocks—how rich they are and what perfect timepieces! One is marked at $13.50. It formerly sold at $45 and has French works. A cheaper one but nearly as pretty is marked $8.

The Delft China exhibit has never been equalled here. You know the Delft China is in blue and white and is of Holland design and unapproachable.

Colonial designs in silver are the fashion now. How pretty they are in their simplicity! The kind that George and Martha Washington used on their table! We have dinner and tea sets complete in this design. See them, even if you do not want to buy. You will enjoy their beautiful shapes and plain finish. Nothing can be handsomer in silver.

The Byzantine decorated goods are marvels of work by master-hands. Candelabra, pot-pourri jars, etc., are enhanced in beauty by this method, which etches fancy designs on copper by means of acids.

And then our brass goods, mirrors with frames so bright that you hardly know whether you are looking into the mirror or into the brass frame; and—but we will tell you of our countless other goods later, or today if you will come to the store.

Buy your Christmas presents now. We will keep them for you until you want them.

GEO. W. LUDWIG, Jeweler.

Sollenberger's.

COATS.

Our Coat department is better than ever and if in need of a coat see what we can do for you.

BLANKETS.

We want to sell you a pair of Blankets and ask you to try our stock.

We are showing the best collection of Dry Goods and Notions ever placed on our counters. We invite you to our store.

D. D. SOLLENBERGER.

Have You Seen Them?

If Not You've a Pleasure Before You.

The Best in town, spread out in bewildering array is our

Fall and Winter Stock

Of Men's and Boy's Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods.

Our Stock of Piece Goods cannot be excelled.

Ever Late in Style and Rich in Quality

ADAM LOHMAN,

SOUTH MAIN ST.

The Great Public Sale of Clothing.

OVERCOATS, BOYS' SUITS and MEN'S COATS in large quantity will again be held in the "old Postoffice room" next SATURDAY, NOV. 30, all day. Terms cash. Sale begins at 10 o'clock, A. M. This is a rare chance to get BARGAINS.

GO TO

POMEROY & MACKEY'S

FOR THE

LATEST STYLED

COATS AND CAPES

IN

Cloth and Boucle.

ALSO

ELECTRIC SEAL, WOOL SEAL, SABLE FUR Capes.

We will not be undersold in any garments in our stock.

Look Right At Us,

D. C. EBERSOLE & Co.,

For We Have Something Important to say. We Carry the Following Leaders:

The Aultman Co. Engines, Threshers, Clover Hullers, Saw Mills, Stone Crushers and Street Machinery.

Jones Lever Plano Binder and Chain Mower.

Smith Six and Seven Foot Horse Rakes and Eureka Mowers.

The Mountville Steel Share Plows.

South Bend, Oliver and other Plows.

Riding and Walking Cultivators.

Single and Double Shovel Plows, Spring Harrows, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Wagons, Buggies, Coal, Lumber, Phosphate, Plaster, Oils, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose.

Repairs made to all machinery.

D. C. EBERSOLE & CO.,

Nos. 2 and 4 Market St.,

Opposite Western Maryland Station. Chamberburg, Pa.

The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Lesson For Sunday, December 1.

International Bible lesson for Sunday December 1, 1895, from I Samuel 16 : 1-13. Title: David Anointed King. Golden text: "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart." Two weeks ago we learned that Saul, having failed as a wise ruler and having shown his disobedience to God and a disregard for God's commands, was rejected, and Samuel was sent to him with the sad announcement. Saul was greatly troubled, but we can hardly believe he was penitent for his sins. There is a difference between remorse and repentance. The former is sorrow or regret for the consequences of evil acts; the latter is sorrow for sin itself.

Saul having been rejected, it was necessary to select his successor, and, he having failed to measure up to the requirement of kingly duty, Samuel was discouraged as to the finding of a worthy successor, but God never lacks means for the accomplishment of His purposes and under His direction Samuel is in a sense the king-maker of the Jews, as the Earl of Warwick became the king-maker of England. The difference between the two was that the former was under divine direction and the latter was not.

Samuel was directed to go to the home of Jesse, the grandson of Ruth, and from one of his large family of sons he was to anoint the one whom God had selected to be king over Israel. The prophet was afraid to perform this duty—he was afraid of Saul. And now we give space to the "Teaching Hints" of A. F. Schauffler, D. D., in the Sunday School Times, because we believe they will be valuably suggestive to the teacher who desires to excite profitably the interest of her class:

Some commentators think that this lesson presents a difficulty in that God bids Samuel dissemble in the matter of the "sacrifice." There is no difficulty here at all. Samuel fears that Saul will kill him if he hears that he has anointed David. To these fears God pays no attention, but goes on to give Samuel directions what to do, and among these is the offering of a sacrifice. He bids him call Jesse to the sacrifice, and to anoint the one whom God shall designate as future king. This was to be done openly, and Samuel so understood it, for when he came to Bethlehem he called, not only Jesse and his sons, but the elders of the town as well. There was nothing secret about all this, but great openness. The directions about the "sacrifice," therefore, were not at all for the sake of concealment, and as a subterfuge, but as a part of a most solemn transaction.

If you have a class of boys, ask them how many of them would like to be president. If a class of girls, ask how many would like to be queen of England? If any of them thought that, by choosing, such a thing would really come to pass, there are not many who would not make the choice. They would not ask whether they were really fit for the place, but would take that for granted. We all think more highly of ourselves than we should. Men are perfectly willing to stand on the highest rung of the ladder of place, but are not so willing to climb from rung to rung. This means work, and for that they are not hungry. This lesson will furnish a good opportunity to call attention to the fact that David, whom God called to be king, was equally faithful as a shepherd. It seems to have been with him a principle to do well whatever God called him to do. Whether he was shepherd, or armor-bearer, or fugitive, or sovereign, he tried (with rare exceptions) to do all as well as he could.

Call attention to what we know of his shepherd life. He loved his sheep, as is apparent from the way in which he cared for them. It is perfectly possible that our Lord, when He spoke of the good shepherd defending his flock, thought of David. Twice David's flock was in great danger,—once from a bear, and once from a lion. Both times he showed his mettle, not only physically, but morally as well; He met the lion and the bear, and battled with each, and won the victory. Though he did not know it at the time, he was preparing himself for that contest with Goliath which we shall have for our lesson next week. In these contests he recognized the help of God, and gave Him the glory. This showed his deeply religious nature, and that he thought much of his dependence on the God of his fathers. Fidelity in one duty thus prepared him for the next.

We may see this same truth illustrated in his life many times. All his bitter experience with Saul, for years before he actually became king, prepared him for the assumption of regal power. He passed through a long school of training, before God thought him fit for the great responsibility which was in store for him. So when at last Saul died, and David succeeded him, he made the best king that Israel ever had.

If now the question were asked again, and it were put as follows, "How many of you would like to be a ruler, if you had first to pass through the deep waters through which David passed?" what do you think would be the reply? Would as many of your class say "I"? Probably not. But if we are not willing to go through the school of experience, how can we expect to graduate with the diploma of perfection? "No cross, no crown," holds true in almost every phase of life, and he who would grasp the crown without having been willing to bear the cross shows his unfitness for either.

I remember an illustration of this in my own Sunday school many years ago. We needed some one to keep the door. One after another of the young men was elected to that office. But one by one they declined. At last the head secretary said, "Since no one is willing to take that office, I will resign my position, and accept it." This he did, and for weeks he sat on a stool at the door and played "door-keeper" in the house of the Lord. Now if it had been a question, in that school, of the position of head secretary, not one of those young men would have declined it. All would have been only too glad of the place and the honor. That none of them was fit for the place, is evident from the fact that they were not willing to take the lower position. That the head secretary was willing to take the lower place showed that he was fit for the higher.

The Word of God says, "Seekest thou great things for thyself? seek them not" (Jer. 45 : 5). It bids us to be anxious for only one thing, and that is to do the will of God. In this matter Paul gives us an instantaneous photograph of himself, when, in an address on the storm-tossed ship, he says, "God, whose I am, and whom I serve." In this is summed up the whole of his life. And in that same sentence we ought to be able to sum up the whole of our lives.

To serve God as shepherd, if that is his will, or as king, if he forces that upon us, is all that we need be careful about. We need to learn the lesson of being faithful and content in whatsoever state we are. Then, and only then, will God be likely to call us to higher things, for only then shall we be ready to fill the position of higher trust. Stay low till God calls you higher.

WOMAN'S HOUR.

SOMETHING TO INTEREST OUR MOTHERS, WIVES AND SWEETHEARTS.

Household Hints—A Bit of Fashion—Humor and Other Items of Note For The Fair Sex.

Bloomers are regulated by law in San Francisco, and just how far the new woman may go in adopting the garb of man has been defined from the bench of a police justice. A young woman was arraigned for wearing knickerbockers while wheeling. There is a municipal ordinance which prescribes that "no person shall appear in a public place in a dress not belonging to his or her sex." The court held that knickerbockers pertained exclusively to the male sex. His honor intimated that had the knickerbockers been a little less well fitting and expanded sufficiently to be called bloomers, they would have passed muster. In San Francisco bloomers must be baggy.

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Mrs. Raymond Maude, who is married to a nephew of the present head of the Maude family, Lord Dovercourt, is the daughter of Jenny Lind (Mme. L. Goldschmidt). Her father, Otto Goldschmidt, who is still living, is the well known orchestral conductor and composer. Mrs. Raymond Maude is very musical, and her children also promise to develop lovely voices. Mrs. Raymond Maude is well known as a composer, and her delightful and sympathetic setting of those exquisite little lyrics, "Rhymes About a Little Woman," show promise of attaining an immense and well deserved popularity. Mrs. Maude is thoroughly British in character and manner, having been brought up in England, and only shows traces of her Scandinavian origin in her fair hair and complexion.

—

There never was a more devoted mother and wife than Mrs. Stanton.

She married, in 1840, Henry B. Stanton, and had five sons and two daughters, who grew to manhood and womanhood.

She is noted as a model housekeeper, and her servants remain long with her. While speaking in Albany once some women opposed to her, who had gone to to hear her, asked how she could spend so much time from home and leave her children. She replied that she had two children and a maid with her at the Delavan, and it took no more time for her to give her lecture than for them to listen.

In her early days she took this motto for her guide: "Care not for the blame or the praise of the world, but above all care for its weal and its woe."

Now in her eightieth year she is living in New York city, writing constantly for the press, learning a poem every week and singing songs of hope and joy as she sits each afternoon at her piano.—The Woman's Tribune.

—

Until a girl gets married she seldom realizes how good her father used to be about buying clothes for her.

—

The Queen Dowager of Portugal: Maria Pia, true daughter of the staunch old hero of Savoy, Victor Emmanuel, goes in for all her amusements with zeal and energy. She is a daring rider, an excellent swimmer, and among women, she is, perhaps, unrivalled as a shot. One of her amusements at Caldas, where she passes the greater part of the summer, is to take her stand at the window of the highest room in the house on a stormy day and aim at the light earthenware bottles she has caused to be flung into the sea for that purpose. She is most assiduous in deeds of charity, and, dresses in a simple dark gown and unattended, she will, when in Lisbon, penetrate into the lowest parts of the city, where, it is needless to say, she is greatly beloved. She is very fond of gardening, which was also one of the favorite occupations of her husband, the late King, and the collection of exotics in the garden of her Palace of Ajuda is widely celebrated.—London Queen.

—

Although Hetty Green, with all her $60,000,000, dresses as cheaply as a shopgirl with $5 a week, she impressed the Washington reporter who saw her in the national capital the other day as a woman who would shine in fine raiment. "The truth is," says the Post, "that Mrs. Green is not only attractive, but exceedingly fine looking. In manner she is as vivacious and sprightly as a young girl, and to look at her rosy cheeks and her hair, with hardly a trace of silver in it, one would not believe that she had celebrated her sixty-first birthday. Arrayed in rich garments she would attract much attention."

—

The Czarina is one of Queen Victoria's many grandchildren. She is the youngest child of the late Grand Duke and Duchess of Hosse-Darmstadt. Her mother, Princess Alice, perhaps the most popular member of the English royal family, died when the little Alix was only 6 years of age, and from that time the child was cared for almost exclusively by her grandmother, Queen Victoria, whose special favorite she has always been. She was surrounded by nurses, attendants and governesses, selected at Windsor and Balmoral, with the result that the future Czarina grew up more English in sentiment and training than many of her English cousins.

Princess Alix was called by this curious modification of her mother's name because Queen Victoria found that the name of Alice was so badly pronounced by the Germans. The little Princess received in addition the names of her aunts, Helena, Victoria Louise and Beatrice.

When Princess Alix was about 10 weeks old her mother wrote to the Queen of England: "Baby is like Ella (Elizabeth, the present wife of the Grand Duke Serge), but she has smaller features and darker eyes, with very dark eyelashes and auburn hair. She is a dear, lively little thing, always laughing, and has a dimple on one cheek exactly like Ermin (her brother)." As she grew up this brightness of temperament remained one of her most marked characteristics, and for this reason in the family circle she was always called the sunbeam.

After the loss of her mother and father—the Grand Duke died in 1892—Princess Alix became more serious. From childhood she was remarkable for a distinct character and individuality of her own, and this was shown last year in connection with her entry into the Eastern Orthodox Church. For the last seven centuries nearly all the Czars have gone abroad for their brides, who, in every instance, have been baptized into the Russian faith. In the case of Princess Alix a difficulty arose. She refused to say that her "former religion was accursed; that her conversion to the Russian faith was due to her conviction that her own religion was not founded upon truth," as the law of the Russian required. Never before has the Holy Synod of Russia had to face such a refusal. Argument was in vain. "I merely join the Greek Church that I may be of one faith with my future husband," she said firmly. And the Holy Synod of Russia had to make this highly important and unprecedented concession to the young German girl, who, not even for the crown of an Empire, would condemn the religion of her forfathers. At her baptism in Russia she received the names Alexandra Feodocevna, and the Czar afterward conferred upon her the rank of Grand Duchess of the Empire.

The firmness of character which the Czarina possesses has never overshadowed the more graceful qualities of her disposition. She is not stiff, but lively, graceful and "elegante" in the Parisian sense of the word; she is sensitive, impulsive, sympathetic and witty. she is beautiful, of the refined, fair haired, blue-eyed type of beauty, with finely chiselled features, a clear complexion and large, bright, laughing eyes. Her accomplishments are more than ordinary. She is an admirable linguist, expert at needlework, very musical, a good player on the piano-forte and an excellent artist. She is a skillful rider, and, after the fashion of young English women, was devoted to out-door sports, delighting in tennis, boating and skating. In Darmstadt, the Hessian residence, her popularity was unbounded.—New York Herald.

Suffering in Armenia.

W. W. Peet, of Constantinople, has written to the American board acknowledging the receipt of $1,000 from Boston for Sassoun relief work.

It is reported that the work of the board in Semal, Eastern Turkey, with regard to which there has been great anxiety, is progressing satisfactorily. In some of the villages a pretty fair proportion of the houses of the survivors of the massacre are already covered so that not many were unprotected during the recent rains. In Semal the work of repairing the houses has dragged, partly through the fault of people and partly because circumstances were less favorable. Consequently there is inconvenience and suffering.

Some were practically unprotected during 24 hours of almost continuous rain recently, having no covering save a layer of boughs over their heads. Only a few of the houseless can find refuge in the tents which have been placed at their service. Up to the present time $15,000 has been received from friends in England. It will supplement other funds for building and afford the people a moderate supply of clothing and bedding.

From this time on resources will be devoted to supplying oxen which are very greatly needed in all the villages for thrashing and bringing material for building. To put the people in the place where they can stand alone and be independent of outside aid, they must have many more oxen, besides cows and sheep.

At least $250,000 more will be needed to do this work at all satisfactorily. In the matter of feeding the Armenians have looked after this thus far, but a large sum is needed to furnish the winter's supply of food, and it must come in soon, before the mountains are covered with snow. It will take at least $20,000 to give them adequate food till spring.

A Friend of the Sparrow.

There is no more abused bird than the imported English sparrow. Any one who listened with attention to the lectures of Mrs. Olive Thorn Miller last winter must have come to the conclusion that the little rascal had degenerated into a perfect pestilence. Somebody was saying so the other day to a kindly hearted man, who, being an agriculturist in a quiet sort of way, owning a few acres in a New York suburb, almost took his friend off his feet.

"This outcry against the English sparrow is an outcry of ignorance. I remember full well thirty years ago when our parks were leafless by August. The sparrows were imported and first let loose in Central park. They increased rapidly but the observer could see their progress in the better foliage of the parks as clearly as one can see the ravages of a Kansas fire. Park by park got greener as these birds spread. Central Park was green in the fall, as it is to-day, but Madison Square park and all below was as bare as a mast. Gradually they worked their way down town, until even now the Battery has leaves on its trees as late as this and the same is true of our country resorts. I do not for a moment deny that the sparrow takes his tithe of wheat from the farmer and fruit-grower but I think the little rascal earns it. True, he has been accused of driving away the robin and bluebird. I think the small boy with his slingshot and the phenomenal growth of the city were much more instrumental in that exodus."—New York Tribune.

Dr. Wm. F. Teeter, 209 South Main street, Chambersburg, Pa. Painless extraction, fine fillings, crown and bridge work, artistic artificial teeth. All work guaranteed. Won't be underbid in prices. 20 years' experience with all the latest and best approved methods in dentstry. Oct. 5, tf.

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Have always been admired and continue to attract the attention of persons of refined taste in all parts of the world. For forty years these instruments have been sold in every quarter of the globe, and those purchasing one of these excellent instruments will find them in every respect a first class, artistic and scientific production. They can be had by calling on or addressing

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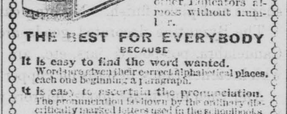

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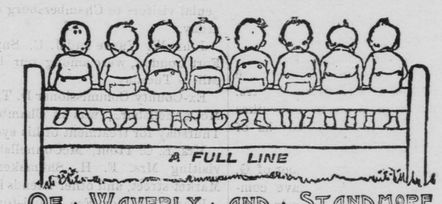

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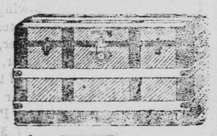

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Sprout, Waldron & Co. Burr Mills,
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[Opposite Montgomery House.]

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Dry Goods Sacrificed.

The Insurance Adjusters have adjusted our losses by the late fire. Now we have a lot of goods damaged by water and smoke which we propose to sell at a sacrifice. Words can convey no idea of the slaughter in prices. The balance of the stock not damaged will also be sold at a sacrifice to make room for an entirely new stock.

THIS GREAT SALE IS NOW ON,

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We are closing out a lot of Cabinet Picture Frames at greatly reduced prices. If you wish a Bargain call at

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Tongue and Smoked Meats of all kinds,

GO TO

HUDSONS',

Market Street, near Public Square.

Farmers, call and see us before selling your veal Calves and Lambs elsewhere.

CASH PAID.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD TIME TABLE.—Nov. 18, 1895.

Leave	no. 2	no. 4	no. 6	no. 8	no 10
	*A.M	†A.M	†P.M	†P.M	*P.M
Winchester		7 15		2 50	
Martinsburg		8 00		3 38	
Hagerstown	6 30	8 43	12 20	4 28	9 00
Greencastle	6 51	9 05	12 42	4 53	9 23
Mercersburg		7 45		2 50	
	A. M				
Chambersburg	7 12	9 30	1 04	5 20	9 45
Waynesboro		8 10	12 00	4 00	
Shippensburg	7 32	9 50	1 24	5 42	10 07
Newville	7 50	10 08	1 41	6 00	10 26
Carlisle	8 13	10 31	2 05	6 25	10 50
Mechanicsburg	8 39	10 51	2 27	6 45	11 12
Arr. Dillsburg	9 05	1 00	4 40	7 25	
Arr. Harrisb'g	9 00	11 10	2 45	7 02	11 30
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M
Arr. Phila	12 17	3 00	5 47	11 15	4 30
" New York	2 33	5 53	8 23	3 53	7 33
" Baltimore	12 20	3 10	6 15	10 40	6 20
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M

Additional trains will leave Carlisle for Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, at 5.45 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 12.10 p. m., 3.45 p. m. and 5.10 p. m., and 8.10 p. m., and from Mechanicsburg at 6.10 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.54 a. m., 12.35 p. m., 1.44 p. m., 4.10 p. m., 5.35 p. m. and 8.35 p. m., stopping at 2d street Harrisburg, to let off passengers.

Trains Nos. 2 and 10 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Through coach from Hagerstown to Philadelphia on train No. 4.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave	no. 1	no. 3	no. 5	no. 7		no. 9
	P. M.	A. M	A. M	A. M	P. M.	P. M.
L'v Baltimore	11 50	4 55	8 53	11 40		4 40
" New York	8 00	12 15		9 30		2 00
" Phila	11 20	4 30	8 50	12 25		4 40
	†	*	†	†	†	*
Leave	A. M	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	4 45	7 55	12 10	3 45		8 10
Dillsburg		7 35	9 50	1 20		5 00
Mechanicsburg	5 04	8 15	12 30	4 07		8 30
Carlisle	5 25	8 36	12 53	4 27		8 52
Newville	5 49	9 00	1 17	4 51		9 15
Shippensburg	6 08	9 18	1 38	5 10		9 34
Waynesboro		10 35	3 00	6 10		
Chambersburg	6 32	9 45	2 05	5 35		10 00
Mercersburg		11 05	5 38			
Greencastle	6 54	10 06	2 26	5 55		10 20
Hagerstown	7 17	10 35	2 50	6 25		10 45
Martinsburg		11 16		7 07		
Ar. Winchester		12 05		7 55		
	A. M	n'on	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, for Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9.35 a. m., 2.25 p. m., 4.00 p. m., 5.20 p. m. 6.20 p. m. and 10.55 p. m., also for Mechanicsburg and intermediate stations at 8.15 a. m., and 11.20 a. m. All of the above trains will stop at 2d street, Harrisburg, to take on passengers.

Nos. 3 and 9 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Through coach from Philadelphia to Hagerstown on trains Nos. 5 and 9.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

MONT ALTO RAILROAD.

Mail no58	Mix no56	Acc no54		Mail no53	Mix no55	Acc no57
†P.M	†P.M	†A.M	Lve. Arr.	†A.M	†P.M	†P.M
5 15	1 38	9 45	Chambersburg	9 00	1 20	4 45
5 27	1 53	9 52	Mont Alto Jun.	8 52	1 08	4 39
5 38	2 08	10 03	West Fay'tville	8 41	12 52	4 29
5 43	2 16	10 08	East Fay'tville	8 36	12 44	4 24
5 55	2 32	10 19	Mont Alto	8 25	12 25	4 13
5 58	2 37	10 22	Kneppers	8 22	12 20	4 11
6 02	2 46	10 27	Quincy	8 18	12 11	4 07
6 10	3 00	10 35	Waynesboro	8 10	12 00	4 00
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	Arr. Lve.	A. M	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHERN PENN'A R. R. TRAINS.

Pas. no65	Mix no63			Pas. no64	Mix no66
†P.M	†A.M	Lve.	Arr.	†A.M	†P.M
4 47	9 45	Chambersburg		8 38	4 15
5 02	9 56	Marion		8 23	3 56
5 38	11 05	Mercersburg		7 45	2 50
5 57	11 35	Loudon		7 23	2 15
6 05	11 50	Richmond		7 15	2 00
P. M.	A. M	Arr.	Lve.	A. M	P. M.

Connection for all stations on Cumberland Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad system.

H. A. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. F. BOYD, Supt.

TUSCARORA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Monday, Sept. 30, 1895.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. Daily, except Sunday.	No. 1	No. 3
	A. M.	P. M.
Blair's Mills.....Lv	8 00	2 00
Waterloo	8 05	2 05
Leonard's Grove	8 10	2 10
Ross Farm	8 15	2 15
Perulack	8 20	2 20
East Waterford	8 30	2 30
Heckman	8 37	2 37
Honey Grove	8 42	2 42
Fort Bingham	8 48	2 48
Warble	8 55	2 55
Pleasant View	9 00	3 00
Seven Pines	9 06	3 06
Spruce Hill	9 10	3 10
Graham's	9 14	3 14
Stewart	9 16	3 16
Freedom	9 18	3 18
Turbett	9 20	3 20
Old Port	9 25	3 25
Port Royal.....Ar	9 30	3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Port Roya with Way Passenger and Seashore Express on P. R. R., and Nos. 3 and 4 with Mail East.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. Daily, except Sunday.	Dist.	No 2.	No. 4
		A. M.	P. M.
Port Royal.....Lv	0 0	10 45	5 15
Old Port	1 3	10 50	5 20
Turbett	2 8	10 55	5 25
Freedom	3 7	10 57	5 27
Stewart	4 4	10 59	5 29
Graham's	5 0	11 01	5 31
Spruce Hill	6 3	11 05	5 35
Seven Pines	7 2	11 09	5 39
Pleasant Veiw	9 0	11 15	5 45
Warble	10 0	11 20	5 50
Fort Bingham	12 0	11 26	5 56
Honey Grove	14 0	11 33	6 03
Heckman	15 1	11 38	6 08
East Waterford	17 5	11 45	6 15
Perulack	20 5	11 55	6 25
Ross Farm	22 0	12 00	6 30
Leonard's Grove	24 0	12 05	6 35
Waterloo	25 5	12 10	6 40
Blair's Mills.....Ar	27 0	12 15	6 45

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 connect with Stage Line at Blair's Mills for Concord, Doylesburg and Dry Run.

J. C. MOORHEAD, Supt.

Why lose your hair

WHEN

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RUM and QUININE

will stop its falling out?

If you never used this well-known preparation, delay no longer as a trial will convince you of it many merits. Excellent for Dandruff, and is also an elegant Hair Dressing. Not greasy nor oily, but renders the hair soft and smooth.

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On The Diamond.

CHAIRS WERE IN USE IN EGYPT

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You should see the great variety of CHAIRS we now show, from

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each. Such an assortment of real, artistic, comfortable chairs was never seen here before. The handsome Parlor and Reception Suites are attracting much attention now.

Stairwork and Mantels,

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H. SIERER & Co.,

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THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

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Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after May 20th, 1895, the Passengre Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from HARRISBURG and arrive at Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, and Erie as follows:

EASTWARD.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

EASTERN EXPRESS daily at 2.15 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M., New York 7.43 A. M.

FAST LINE daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.35 A. M. week-days, and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

HARRISBURG EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 6.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday) at 7.15 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 11.45 A. M. and New York 2.13 P. M.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia 12.17 P. M. and New York 2.50 P. M.

SEA-SHORE EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York 5.35 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED EXPRESS of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 1.40 P. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 P. M. and New York at 6.30 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION (Sunday only) at 2.35 P. M., arrive at Lancaster 4.20 P. M.

DAY EXPRESS daily at 2.50 P. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 5.47 P. M. and New York at 8.25 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 2.55 P. M., arrives Lancaster 4.18 P. M.

MAIN LINE EXPRESS, daily at 3.30 P. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., arrives New York 9.23 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION via Columbia daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 P. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 P. M., New York 12.33 A. M. daily (except Monday).

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 5.10 P. M., arrives Lancaster 8.20 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 7.30 P. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 P. M., New York 3.55 A. M.

STEELTON TRAINS leave Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 6.40, 7.15, 11.40 A. M., 2.35, 4.50, 5.10 P. M. On Sunday 2.35 P. M. Returning, leave Steelton daily (except Sunday) 10.55, 11.08 A. M.; 3.55, 7.01, 7.44 P. M. On Sunday 11.08 A. M.

For LEBANON, 6.40, 11.40 A. M., 3.36, 7.20 P. M. week-days.

All Through Trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" for BROOKLYN, N. Y., avoiding double ferriage and journey through New York City.

WESTWARD.

SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS daily at 1.20 A. M., arrives at Altoona at 4.50 A. M., Pittsburg 8.30 A. M.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily at 3.10 A. M., arrives at Altoona at 7.40 A. M. and Pittsburg at 12.10 P. M.

WAY PASSENGER, daily, 8.18 A. M., arrives at Altoona 1.45 P. M. and Pittsburg 6.50 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 11.20 A. M., arrives at Altoona at 3.40 P. M. and Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, of Pullman Vestibule cars leaves daily at 3.00 P. M., arrives at Altoona at 6.10 P. M., and Pittsburg 9.15 P. M.

FAST LINE daily at 3.50 P. M., arrives at Altoona at 7.40 P. M., and Pittsburg at 11.30 P. M.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, 5.00 P. M. arrives at Altoona at 9.50 P. M.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS, daily at 7.30 P. M. arrives Altoona 10.45 P. M. and Pittsburg at 2.00 A. M.

EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG (daily except Sunday), 10.20 P. M.

WESTERN EXPRESS daily at 11.55 P. M. arrives at Altoona at 3.35 A. M. and Pittsburg at 7.15 A. M.

For MIFFLIN, 3.10, 8.18 and 11.20 A. M., 3.50, 5.00 and 10.20 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Sun days, 3.10, 8.18, 11.20 A. M., 3.50 and 5.00 P. M.

PHILAD'A & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WESTERN EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 12.01 A. M., arrives at Sunbury at 1.35 A. M., and Williamsport 2.55 A. M.

NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily, at 3.30 A. M., arrives at Williamsport at 6.50 A. M., and Erie at 3.40 P. M.

NEWS EXPRESS, daily, at 8.15 A. M., arrives at Williamsport at 11.15 A. M., Lock Haven at 12.20 P. M.

NIAGARA EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 12.10 P. M., arrives at Williamsport at 3.00 P. M., Lock Haven at 4.10 P. M., Renovo at 5.15 P. M and Kane 9.30 P. M.

FAST LINE daily (except Sunday) at 3.55 P. M., arrives at Williamsport at 7.00 P. M., Lock Haven at 8.00 P. M., and Renovo at 9.00 P. M.

WILLIAMSPORT EXPRESS daily at 7.55 P. M., arrives at Sunbury 9.25 P. M., and Williamsport at 10.40 P. M.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket Office at the Station.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Time table of Through Trains in effect Jan, 6th, 1895. Close connection made in Union Depots, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and all points West and Southwest. Close connections also made in Columbus and Chicago for points West and Northwest.

LEAVE HAGERSTOWN.

6.30 A. M.—Arrive at Frederick 8.35 A. M. Washington 9.20 A. M., Baltimore 10.30 A. M.

11.10 A. M.—Chicago Vestibuled Limited Express—Arrive at Frederick 2.20 P. M., Washington 2.53 p. m., Baltimore 4.40 p. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p. m., Akron 12.42 a. m., Chicago 11.00 a. m.

5.00 P. M.—For Columbus, Pittsburg, Chicago, Washington and Baltimore.

ARRIVE AT HAGERSTOWN.

9.00 A. M.—From Baltimore, Frederick, Winchester, Martinsburg, Cumberland and all through points west.

2.13 P. M.—From Baltimore, Washington, Frederick and all stations on the Main Line.

8.40 P. M.—From Baltimore, via Main Stem and via Washington and from Frederick and all points west.

LEAVE MARTINSBURG.

1.47 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Express Chicago 11.00 a. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p. m., Akron 12.52 a. m.

5.54 P. M.—Vestibu